INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 126. BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 25 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
26 May	Naldera x ..		16,038
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		20,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120

To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th May	† Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928			
25th May	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi	
30th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
6th June	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesday and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	30th May
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21st „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June
Kitano Maru	28th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Hatori Maru	30th May
Atsuta Maru	13th June.

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Tenyo Maru	13th June
Korea Maru	26th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sydney Maru ..	16th May	27th May
Honolulu Maru..	25th „	1st June.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	20th „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	3rd July

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians nd lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at roncession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves, Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES. Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business ..	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

The BENGALEE

(ESTD. 1858)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

Getting more Business

It is easy to get more business when you tell about the work you do through the Classified Column in the "Bombay Chronicle." A regular advertisement there will carry your message to thousands of people every day—costs little.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A. L. C. P. S. (Bombay). Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State, Palanpur.
A 30466

WANTED—AGENTS for Kerosine Oil and Petroleum Products. For terms apply L. P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 9015, Calcutta; P. O. Box 1286, Madras; P. O. Box 418, Rangoon; 4 Barrow Road, Lucknow, or Devinivas Palghat.
A 30465

WANTED—CASHIER, ASSTT. CASHIER, and CLERK, must furnish security. Hindus and Christians preferred. Apply immediately THE BOMBAY EXPRESS SERVICE, Rassoolji Building, Mangaldas Road, Near Crawford Market.
A R921

WANTED—SPARE TIME WORKERS throughout India for the Sale of Shares in Kerosine Oil and Petroleum Products Co., on Salary and Commission. Apply P. O. Box 9015, Calcutta; P. O. Box 1286, Madras; P. O. Box 418, Rangoon; and No. 4, Barrow Road, Lucknow, or Devinivas Palghat.
A 30464

WANTED for a Girl's School in Bombay—4 LADY TEACHERS for higher English Classes and 2 Lady Teachers for the Primary School Classes Apply stating qualifications and salaries expected before 29th May to Box No. 2143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R917

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Far superior to anything you can buy in the Bazaar. Strongly made and last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme.
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Strongly woven fabrics, that will stand any amount of hard wear and constant washing. Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2|- Servieties to match, Size 24 ins. x 24 ins. Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36 inches, from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTING.
In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard. You will be surprised at the wonderful wear there is in this fabric. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill, Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., WNPORE.
K1

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—COTTON BALING PRESS. —Wanted to buy one 400 lbs. Cotton Baling Press with pumps in perfect working condition. Write to Box No. 2136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with prices and particulars.
N R891

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10. 6. 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suiter with bath available)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a LECTURER in ECONOMICS in the Subordinate Educational Service (grade Rs. 150-10-400) for the Islamia College, Calcutta. The candidate should have special qualifications in Currency nd Banking and in Indian Economics nd Civics, and be prepared to enter on his duties from 2nd July, 1928.
Muhammadans will have special consideration.
Application should be made to THE PRINCIPAL, Islamia College, Calcutta.
30450

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's Office not later than MONDAY, the 11th June, 1928, from medical graduates for the post of Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, and Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
The post will be on part time basis, carrying an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem. The tenure of the appointment will be for 5 years' renewable indefinitely for similar periods and subject to 6 months' notice on either side. The applicants should furnish the following information:—
(a) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(b) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Date of birth.
(d) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(e) Details of previous experience supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA,
Captain, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
30449

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

AS usual the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing the Names and Numbers of the successful candidates will be issued on the 31st instant.
Agents are requested to Book their indent immediately.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSES COURT NOTICE.

Suit No. 21167 of 1927

SEWNARAIN CHOWBEY of 49 A, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.
Versus
SAGARMALL JAJODIA, of Bombay, Kalka Dabi Road, Post No. 2, Bombay.
Next date of hearing, 8th June, 1928, before the Registrar, for Rs. 632-4.

By Order,
H. S. MORE,
Deputy Registrar.

Court of Small Causes,
Calcutta,
The 21st May, 1928.
30463

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JANARDAN MOROBA BARVE, a Clerk, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
RADHABAI, widow of Janardan Moroba Barve, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Memonwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
7th day of May, 1928.

Bai RADHABAI,
Widow of Janardan Moroba Barve,
Petitioner-in-person.
R918

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRI-ID), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 19th May, 1928.
30447

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 750—50—1000. The appointment is a wholetime one and is non-pensionable. The duties of the Superintendent will be both administrative and professional. Consulting practice outside the Hospital and Hospital hours will be allowed in Bombay City only. Candidates must possess high qualifications, such as M.D., and should preferably have had some experience in the administration of a large Hospital. The appointment will be for 5 years, renewable, with a probationary period of one year. Candidates should apply to the undersigned before 30th June, 1928, with the following particulars:
(1) Full name.
(2) Date of birth.
(3) Caste or sub-caste.
(4) Date of first qualification.
(5) Degrees, etc.
(6) Posts previously held (with testimonials, if any).

(Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH,
Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn: Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
30459

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of a very valuable immoveable property, situate at the Corner of Sopari Baug Road and the Road leading to Elphinstone Road Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1928, at 5 p.m. on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor:—
Leasehold land held under the lease of 999 years, containing an area of about 1111 square yards with buildings thereon and being Plot No. 205 of Sopari Baug Estate of the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, bearing Municipal Street Nos. 222 to 238, Ward Nos. 212, 363 and 364 (1).
The property consists of a four storeyed building built of stones and contains 19 shops on the ground floor and tenements on the upper floors and yields a monthly rent of about Rs. 3,900.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Vendor's attorneys, Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH FURNITURE BY MAPLE, SPECIALLY ORDERED OUT BY THE OWNER AND BEST SEASON WOOD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN AND ROBERTS.

Property of P. D. Bolton, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
On SUNDAY, the 27th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bhavnagar House", Dubash Estate, Napean Sea Road, very valuable household furniture, round dining table, arm chairs, by Benjamin, English Cabinets by Maple, Chesterfield and Jacobean suites, fancy cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, electric lamps and fans, large and small writing tables, glass door, silver and book cases, sweet-toned gramophone, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, wardrobes, reclining sofas, hat-stands, etc., etc.
The property of P. D. Bolton, Esqr., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EDWARD THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"The House Without a Key"
Just the film for those who seek mystery adventure and romance.
PATHE'S LATEST AND NEWEST SERIAL
which has never been shown before in Bombay.
Featuring
ALLENE RAY and WALTER MILLER

EMPIRE THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ZANE GREY'S
"THE CALL OF THE CANYON"
WITH
Richard Dix
Lois Wilson
Marjori Daw
Better Answer
"The Call of the Canyon"
And come along to the Western Thrill land, where a son of toil teaches a daughter of jazz the A. B. C. of living and loving.
Clean wholesome drama with deft comedy touches and capital contrasts between City and Country life!

Presented By Madan Theatres Ltd.
At
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Eleanor Boardman
As a FLAPPER and a SCRAPER
A Society debutante, hunting Thrills, trying out speeding, slumming and then!—The modern caveman.
In The
WAY OF A GIRL
WITH
WILLIAM RUSSELL

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SHIRLEY MASON
THE CHARMING WISP OF PERSONALITY
In
A Romance of Love, Crooks and a daring sacrifice.
LOVE BOUND
A story in which the sins of the father are visited on the first generation.

THE GREAT NERBUDDA BRIDGE
Portion of the construction of the big Nerbudda Bridge on the G. I. P. which is expected to be opened on the 1st June will be shown at.
The Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The film was taken by the kind assistance of Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Engineers and contractors interested in this kind of work are specially invited to see the film.

DON'T MISS THIS — **A RARE OPPORTUNITY** — DON'T MISS THIS
TO OBSERVE
World's Wonder in Memory Training
OF
Mr. TIMOTHY D. AVADHANI
who will demonstrate his power of memorising to a huge crowd on
SATURDAY, 26th May at 6 p.m.
IN THE
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort,
under the Presidentship of
Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU.
It will help you in your life to see how
to Remember Sentences, to Remember Poems, to Remember Paragraphs
in any language of the world
even though all these may be placed before you at one and the same time.
IT IS THE
Power of Concentration—Power of Memory—Power of Intellect
trained in a perfect scientific manner that LEADS Mr. TIMOTHY to success.
Admission by Tickets—Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Can be had at
DON'T MISS THIS
1. Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.
2. B. P. C. C., Congress House.
3. Messrs. T. A. Wagh & Co., Near Portuguese Church, Girgaum.
4. Mr. H. B. Raja, C/o Modern Publishing House, Girgaum Road.
DON'T MISS THIS

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AMUSEMENTS.

A Rare Opportunity
FOR
LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC

Two Concerts Only

ON
SATURDAY, 26th May at 9-30 P. M.
And
SUNDAY, 27th May at 6 P. M.
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
By
Miss Sunderabai
OF
All-India Fame

Talented musician of Poona who renders Thumri, Bhajan and Gazals exquisitely and in a masterly style that will not fail to appeal the audience.

Booking at the Theatre.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE LAD WADI AND NEAR C. P. TANK ON GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Thakersey Dhanji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Natwerlal Manchharam, under the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 2nd June, 1925, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 25th day of May, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 631, New No. 2909, Old Survey No. 458, New Survey No. 7523 and Cadastral Survey No. 420 of Girgaum Division, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1248, Street No. 12, all which premises are situte at and on the West side of Girgaum Back Road leading to Bhuleshwar at Bombay, in the Registration of Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the West by the Mahajan Wadi of Halai Lohana, on the North by the property of Dr. Ramdas Gangadas, and on the South by the property of Mr. Narotumdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee, at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF
Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,
OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 24.

Pasha, Oakeshott, Java.
Barpeta, Chandle, Busreh.
Manora, Hudson, London.
Skuld, Roling, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

May 25.

Arabia, Ferrara, Karachi.
City of Liecster, Norbury, Manchester.
Mooltan, Finch, Sydney.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.

LOADING.

May 24.

Steamer Manora for London.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.

S S Pasha:—The T M Co's steamer Pasha arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Manora:—The M Mackenzie Co's steamer Manora arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Skuld arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo of sugar.

S S City of Liecster:—The K N Co's steamer City of Liecster will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Manchester with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mooltan:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Mooltan, 12836 tons, Captain S Finch, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 3 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 10th instant, a general cargo and 106 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney with mails, a general cargo and passengers on the same day at about 11 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Naldera is expected to arrive here to-day from Sydney, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

May 24.

S S Doisserfels for Hamburg:—100 cwts poppyseeds, E Danner and Co; 115 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 2 cwts gum tragacanth, S Moorarjee; 2137 cwts groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 180 bales cotton, K Pirozsha, 55 bales cotton, Kottak and Co; 24 bales buffalo hides, 33 bales cow hides, Agr. Kips Export Co; 11 cases dry casings, Ad. Meyer; 29 cwts kashewnuts, E Danner and Co; 42 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

For Antwerp:—80 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 114 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 55 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2400 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

S S Lenfield for Dunkirk:—1000 bags wheat, Ralli Bros; 2009 cwts castor seeds, M Bhuta.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Hatimura for London:—32 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai; 1470 cwts groundnut oil cakes, S B Torney and Co; 3375 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M Mohanlal.

For Hull:—4500 cwts cotton seeds, M Mohanlal; 4000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Macedonia for London:—150 cwts almond seeds, H A H Lari and Co; 9 cases lacquered ware, B J Bhumgara.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—500 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate Ltd; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, B H Lele, 1312 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M Mohanlal; 6600 cwts linseed oil cakes, 6600 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 168 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

For Glasgow:—65 bundles hooks and shooks, L Motiram.

For Marseilles:—600 cwts turmeric, 1100 cwts groundnuts, S N Rajgor; 1000 cwts groundnuts, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Balgowan for Hamburg:—1190 bags barley, Ralli Bros; 1225 cwts groundnut oil cakes, R, Meherally and Sons; 10 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Khimjee.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, C Thakersey and Co.

S S Kate for Hull:—2200 bags wheat, 10000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Auckland for Hull:—1000 cwts myrabollams, J Narbheram.

S S Skuld for San Francisco:—2 bales nandas, M Thadani and Co.

For Montreal:—11 cases brassware, Grindlay and Co.

For Philadelphia:—141 casks goat skins, M Mohamed Ali.

S S Sudbury for Genoa:—5000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Angora for Barcelona:—9 bales cow hides, H M Daudkhan.

For Antwerp:—200 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros.

S S Manora for Havre:—105 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

For London:—7500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 1100 cwts linseed oil cakes, M Mohanlal

S S Seiyo Maru for Hongkong:—11 cwts moye teeth, J Lally and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Japan Trading and Mfg Co 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bingo Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Nissho and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Sydney Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Gurna for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

May 24.

S S Borneo Maru from Yokohama, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd:—From Tokyo: 17 cases glassware, 13 cases celluloidware. From Nagoya:—25 bales G C shirting, 212 cases porcelain, 32 cases glassware. From Yokkaichi:—15 cases enamelware, 5 cases earthenware.

From Osaka:—55 cases C P jeans, 132 cases 90 bales cotton, 47 cases E A bottles, 35 cases cotton twill, 179 cases glassware, 60 cases porcelain, 17 cases celluloid toys, 25 cases glass of mirrored box, 125 cases glass bangles, 8 cases cycle fittings, 95 cases enamelware, 20 cases rubber toys, 488 cases glassware, 12 cases celluloidware, 37 cases glass beads, 23 cases glass tubes, 71 cases cotton yarn, 15 cases paper fans, 28 cases bamboo ware, 30 cases umbrella ribs, 276 cases coal tar, 29 cases cotton jeans, 13 cases cotton yarn, 70 cases porcelain ware, 50 cases iron sand, 9 cases needles, 50 cases paper toys, 21 cases cotton hosiery.

From Kobe:—6 cases rubber goods, 73 cases cotton hosiery, 9 cases celluloid toys, 36 cases glass wares, 15 bales straw matting, 10 cases lead pencil, 18 cases cotton goods, 12 bales matting, 73 cases celluloid bangles, 9 cases bamboo ware, 20 cases wooden sticks, 20 cases porcelaine ware, 10 cases C P jeans, 32 cases glass tubes, 15 cases cotton lace, 93 cases glass bangles, 18 cases cotton twill, 12 cases C H Nuds shirts, 12 bales 6 cases cotton bed sheeting, 10 cases glass bottles, 28 cases tussa silk yarn, 10 cases clean rice, 25 cases veg wax, 16 cases cotton drill, 25 cases cotton shirting, 10 cases R toys, 8 cases menthal crystal, 10 cases insect powder.

LINSEED.

London, May 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, May/June shipment sellers £18-5-0

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Jun./July shipment sellers £18-5-0

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton, Afloat Hull paid £16-3-9

Linseed, Bombay, May/June shipment sellers £18-16-3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 23.

Demand Bills 487.75

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 23.

Silver—Market closed uncertain.

Spot 28 11-16

Forward 28 9-16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 23.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 5-32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

	London, May 23.	London, May 23.
T. T. Berlin on London	20.38 1-2	
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.09 7-8	
T. T. Brussels on London	34.99	
T. T. Madrid on London	29.11	
T. T. Milan on London	92.69	
T. T. Berne on London	25.33	
T. T. Paris on London	124.02	
T. T. London on Prague	164.68	

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

Bombay, May 24.

	July.	Jany.	March
New York 16/5/28	20.81	20.55	20.54
New York 23/5/28	20.76	20.60	20.60
	—.05	+.05	+.06
	July.	Jany.	March
Liverpool 16/5/28	10.96	10.79	10.79
Liverpool 23/5/28	11.13	10.90	10.90
	+.17	+.11	+.11

Since we wrote our last Report the nett changes in the Home Markets have been as follows:—

During the whole week the fluctuations have been trifling and the cotton world has been waiting for some fresh factor to appear. At present the only factor which is of much account is the weather, and this has for some little time been considerably better especially in Texas. In some portions of the Central and Eastern belt there has been too much rain and the temperature has been too low to be ideal, but certainly on the whole, the condition of the crop generally has improved. The weather report for the week was published yesterday and on the whole was satisfactory.

It is quite futile at present to take a strong view either way, as the weather may still produce a large crop, and equally may cause a very small one and in these circumstances we prefer a square account until more is known of the crop. Any other attitude must be based on guess-work.

Last night our Liverpool friends cabled us as follows:—

"Weather market. Business interfered with approach of holidays".

Business everywhere, but especially in India, is slack and adopting a waiting attitude.

In Bombay the Mill Strike still continues, and may last some time longer, and in the meantime the demand for Cloth is extremely small.

Exporters of Indian cotton have been very quiet during the week and particularly the Japanese, but on the other hand arrivals have been heavy and only during the last two days have begun to show any signs of falling off. The heavy stocks of cotton accordingly have not diminished, and we look like going into the rainy season with stocks of over 12 lakhs bales. In spite of these heavy stocks holders have been keeping up prices, but we anticipate that they will be willing to let a part of their stocks go at easier rates in another week or two.

Indian cotton is still too high as compared with American cotton by about 15/20 Rupees, and we still think wait, at any narrowing, of the straddle of selling New Broach against purchases in Liverpool of the March position.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, May 24.	
Wheat	22,000	Cwts.
Linseed	21,946	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,419	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,515	,,
Poppyseed	84	,,
Groundnuts	15,712	,,
Castorseed	12,973	,,
Rice	10,087	,,
Myrabollams	3,003	,,
Cottonseed	27,876	,,
Mowraseed	1,410	,,
Gram	4,001	,,
Joowar	3,833	,,
Bailey	1,300	,,
Bajree	827	,,
Coal	742	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay May 24.

Castorseed Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 50/8.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept., Opening Rs. 53/1, Highest Rs. 53/5/6, Lowest Rs. 52/15/6, Closing Rs. 53/4/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 5/0/9, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing 5/1/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 63/4, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 63/14.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, Jun./Aug. delivery sellers 30 7 1-2

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwts, Sept./Dec. delivery buyers 31 4 1-2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £1 1-8

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134 1-2

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2

National Bank £52 1-2

Eastern Bank £7 1-8

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90

Conversion Loan £77 3-4

Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £103 1-4

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £62 1-4

Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £72 1-4

Consols £56 3-4

War Loan 5 per cent. £100 7-8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 5-8

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday the 23rd of May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

Nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and Mysore in connection with a feeble advance of the monsoon in the southeast Arabian Sea. Local rain has continued in Burma, Assam and Bengal. Weather is slightly disturbed in the extreme north.

Forecast.—An increase in Assam and north Bengal and some extension along and near the west coast.

Burma.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma Kyaukpyu has had 0.5" and Akyab 2.1". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in central Burma. Monywa recorded a maximum temperature of 104 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been local rain in Assam and Bengal; Sibsagar has had 1.1", Gauhati 1.2", Silchar 0.7", Cherrapunji 1.4", Cox's Bazar 0.6" and Chittagong 2.7". Skies are generally overcast in Assam, Bengal, east Bihar and east Orissa, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Chota Nagpur. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113 deg. at Sambalpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally low in most of the division. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces West, Central India, and the Central Provinces. The highest temperature in the division was 116 deg. recorded at Chanda.

Northwest India.—Light showers have occured in Kashmir. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kashmir, the Punjab and Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the Punjab and Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana West, and the minimum in Rajputana East. A maximum temperature of 119 deg. was recorded at Jacobabad yesterday.

The Peninsula.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Mysore and Malabar and locally in the Madras Deccan; Bangalore has had 0.3", Mysore 0.9" Mercara 0.9", Calicut 0.3", Trivandrum 0.3" and Cuddapah 0.3". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is low in the north Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. Gulbarga and Hanamkonda recorded each a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, May 24.

The feeble advance of the monsoon persists in south-east Arabian Sea and rain has continued locally in Malabar, with a few falls in south-east Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and North Bengal and local in Lower Burma.

The weather remains slightly unsettled in the extreme north and local rain has fallen in Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Rangoon, one inch each; Mergui a half; Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar two; Gauhati and Dhubri one; Silchar two; Shillong a half; Cherrapunji six; Dinajpur a quarter; Jalpaiguri one; Sonamarg and Dras a quarter; Calicut a half; Cochin one; and Salem a half.

Forecast:—Increase in South Burma and Malabar and extension in Bengal.—A. P.

FEEBLE ADVANCE OF MONSOON

The following is the Bombay Daily Weather Report for 24th May:—

The feeble advance of the monsoon persists in the south-east Arabian Sea and rain has continued locally in Malabar with a few falls in south-east Madras. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Peninsula and Gujarat and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in north-west and Central India and the north Deccan. Temperatures were above normal over the tract from the east Punjab to the Central Provinces east. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 117 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast:—An increase ni Malabar.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Bangalore	0.07in.
Calicut	0.64in.
Cochin	1.20in.
Trivandrum	0.03in.
Colombo	0.63in.

Bombay:—Maximum temperature 92 deg. (1 deg. above normal). Minimum temperature 81 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 23.

Java Sugar. Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta:

July/Sept. per cwt., 13 10 1-2

Oct./Dec., per cwt., 14

C and F Bombay,

July/Sept. per cwt. 13-11

C and F Karachi,

July/Sept., per cwt., 13 11 3-4

"INADEQUATE AND UNWORKABLE"

MANY STATES DEFINITELY OPPOSED TO IT

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, May 22.

Interviewed regarding the scheme as to the future of the Indian States the details of which are published in last evening's papers Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said that the scheme was merely a draft and no doubt formed the basis of the discussions in the Bombay Conference on 19th April. He was definitely in a position to state that those States with whom he had been in close touch and those with whom he had consultations and conferences from Bombay and elsewhere, namely Baroda, Mysore, Cochin as well as some Rajputana and many Central India and Orissa states were definitely opposed to the main details of the scheme now set out. It was true, as the Maharaja of Patiala had said, that practically all the States were united as regards the main object for which they were striving, namely the maintenance on a high level of their own internal administration, co-operation and conjoint action with the British India in matters of common concern and the evolution of a federated constitution in full sympathy with the modern ideals of Government. Many, if not all of the States specially referred to, however, took a different view that the method propounded would not adequately secure those ends and would be unworkable in practice and would moreover not assist the normal development of the constitution, either of the Indian States or the British India. It was also felt that the scheme, now put forward, did not adequately recognise the essential association of the Indian States subjects with their Rulers association which was already taking place to a larger or smaller extent in many of the States. The feeling was also prevalent that under the scheme almost an insupportable burden of responsibility had been laid upon the Viceroy transcending by far the difficult burdens laid on the Provincial Governors under the Dyarchical system.

With reference to the programme of the Princes Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer states that it is impossible to conceive that the Butler Committee, if it engages on the takes of such a constitution building, would take any further steps without giving ample opportunity to the States who have not joined in the scheme to express their views and outline their programme.—A. P.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 24.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-level.

Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about an Anna per cwt.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10/11 per cwt.

F. B. H.

S. S. Arabia. Rs. 10/9½ per cwt.

F. B. H.

S. S. Pasha. Rs. 10/9½ per cwt.

F. B. H.

S. S. Nurmahal. Rs. 9/14 per cwt.

F. B. H.

S. S. Pandit. Rs. 9/14 per cwt.

F. B. H.

S. S. Cohinur. Rs. 9/13½ per cwt.

F. B. H.

Shipment. April. Rs. 10/9½ per cwt.

F. B. H.

Shipment. May. Rs. 9/12 per cwt.

F. B. H.

Shipment. June. Rs. 9/4 per cwt.

F. B. H.

Shipment. July-Sept. Rs. 9/3 per cwt.

F. B. H.

Shipment. Octo-Dec. Rs. 9/4½ per cwt.

F. B. H.

Tone:—Weak.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASALAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespolly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D., D.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED FIRM ON REPORTS OF RAINS BUT DECLINED ON FAVOURABLE WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT—FUTURES 7 POINTS LOWER.

New York, May 23.

The New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 15 points on reports of heavy rain in the Altanic States. There is less disposition to buy cotton and the general feeling being bearish prices gradually declined. The Weekly weather report stated that the weather during the past week over the cotton belt was mostly favourable. Temperatures were normal and rainfall was light to moderate. There was some complaints from North-west part as it was too cool and too wet. The Texas crop is making nice progress and given favourable dry weather for some time to come, the lateness of the crop is likely to overcome. Any how trade appears willing to buy at lower prices in view of possibility of some damage by weevil or unfavourable weather during the coming months. The weather map was fairly good and favourable weather was forecasted over the Western Belt which influenced long liquidation and the market closed at the lowest points at a decline of 8 to 6 points. Spot prices were reduced by 10 points to 21.50c.

The New Orleans futures market was rather quiet and closed irregular at a decline of 7 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 20.60c.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 23.

October Highest 21.01 plus .15 at the opening. Lowest 20.79 —.07 at the close.

July Highest 20.97 Lowest 20.75c.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 23.
July	20.76—.07
October	20.79—.07
December	20.67—.08
January	20.60—.08
March	20.60—.06
Middling Spot	21.50—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 23.
May	20.72 plus .02
July	20.55—.07
Middling Spot	20.62—.05

NEW YORK.

New York, May 23.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	21.15
July	20.92
October	20.97

New York, Noon Call.

May	
July	
October—Not received	

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.

May	20.79
July	20.71
October	20.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

FAVOURABLE FORECAST.

New York, May 23.

The New York market early advanced on unfavourable weather, but reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and liquidation (Reuter).

FEELING BEARISH.

New York, May 23.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's friends Messrs. A. Nordon & Co. cable as under:—

"Weekly weather report mostly better. General feeling bearish. Favour purchase on dips.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

"Some improvement crop, but still very late. Fear there will be heavy insect damage. Market may work temporarily lower, but ultimately believe much higher prices."

SOUTH SELLING.

Liverpool, May 23.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Agricultural bureau favourable weekly report."

"Our New York friends cable South selling."

LIVERPOOL.

EXCESSIVE RAINS—GOOD TRADE DEMAND FOR SPOT AND NEAR DELIVERIES—FUTURES 4 POINTS HIGHER TO 2 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 23.

The Liverpool market opened steady with prices unchanged to 1 point lower on reports of rains in Eastern and Central belts and Arkansas. There was absence of any large business but trade was a fairly good buyer of near deliveries. The market closed steady at a rise of 4 points for near months and 2 points lower for distant deliveries. Spot sales amounted to 7,000 Bales and prices closed 6 points higher at 11.63d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures closed irregular 1 point higher to 2 points lower and Egyptian futures closed 7 to 10 points lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 23. Opening	Closing
May	11.17	11.20 plus .04
June		11.15 plus .03
July	11.09	11.13 plus .02
August		11.08 plus .01
September		11.03—
October	10.96	10.98—.01
November		10.91—.01
December		10.90—.02
January	10.91	10.90—.01
February		10.90—.01
March	10.90	10.90—.01
April		10.89—.01
May		10.90—
Middling Spot		11.63 plus .06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 23.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 200 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 23.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.45 plus .05
Fine	8.70 plus .05
Superfine	8.95 plus .05
Bengal, Good	8.20 plus .05
Fully Good	8.45 plus .05
Fine	8.70 plus .05
Oomra, Good	8.75 plus .05
Fully Good	9.05 plus .05
Fine	9.35 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	9..85 plus .05
Fine	10.10 plus .05
Superfine	10.35 plus .05

WEATHER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 23.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cables dated 23rd instant (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynols and Gibson:—

"Dull, featureless, purely weather market immediate future; would buy on any setback."

FEAR INSECT DAMAGE.

Liverpool, May 23.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

10-0 a.m.—"Weather cool, light to moderate rains in Eastern Belt, Central Belt and Arkansas."

4.35 p.m.—"Weekly weather report favourable entire Belt except North-West where too cool and wet. Good progress has been made Eastern Belt, but stands irregular and late."

CROP PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

Liverpool, May 23.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Weather cool. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Central belt and Arkansas.

(2) New York Cables:—Market small, but trade apparently willing to buy on breaks which consider wise policy.

(3) Weather Map:—Too much rain in Atlantic States.

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—In Central Texas:—Crop prospects improving, require continued dry weather to overcome late start of crop.

Weekly Government weather Report:—More favourable except North-west too much rain and cool.

Hontz:—"Government weather report mixed rather favourable. East of Mississippi, unfavourable Northern Texas, and Oklahoma. Crop is late and market is narrow and professional. Immediate cause of the market depends on the weather but do not look for any material decline."

Munds and Winslow:—"Although we may have occassional reaction, expect ultimately higher market."

BOMBAY.

STEADY WITH A SMALL BUSINESS VERY QUIET.

Bombay, May 24.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 394-4 and improved to Rs. 395 for July|August Broach. There was very little business. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 5 points decline and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A|M	392
Broach J|A	394-8
Broach A|May 29	400
Oomra May	361
Oomra July	362
Oomra D|J 29	366
Bengal May	331
Bengal July	331
Bengal D|J 29	333

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 24.

The forward market opened at Rs. 395/-8 for July/August Broach and despite buying by a local operator prices remained quiet and were quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under. Liverpool was 6 points lower.

Broach Apl/May	394	0	0
Broach July/Aug	395	4	0
Broach Apl/May 29	400	8	0
Oomra May	363	8	0
Oomra July	361	0	0
Oomra Dec/Jan 29	366	8	0
Bengal May	332	0	0
Bengal July	332	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan 29	333	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24.

May	233.90—0.30
August	238.90—0.30
November	243.20—0.90

WHEAT AND SEED.

Bombay, May 24.

What May	7 10 6
Wheat Sept	8 1 3
Linseed May	10 13 6
Linseed Sept	11 4 3

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 24.

Bengal Dec/Jan	334
Bengal May	332
Bengal July	332
Broach Apl/May	392
Broach July/Aug	395
Broach Apl/May 1929	400
Oomra Dec/Jan 1929	366
Oomra May	361
Oomra July	360

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	347	340	333	326	318
S./P.	345	338	331	324	316
Rajputana	347	340	333	326	318
Broach		410	405	395	388
S./D.		403	398	393	388
P./A.		420	415	408	400
K./V.		398	395	39	383
Dhollera		396	393	388	381
Kalajin		396	393	388	381
Cutch			403	398	391
Surat		457	452	447	442
Rajpipla		453	448	443	438
Navsari		477	472	467	462
Oomra No. 3	376	369	362	352	
C. P. No. 1	402	395	388	378	
C. P. No. 2	389	382	375	365	
Khandesh		358	348	338	328
Muthia			338	328	318
Southern		392	387	382	377
Comptah			416	406	396

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract May	July
Bengal Superfine	340	..	..
Bengal Fine	335	..	..
Bengal F.G.	330	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	..	..
Nagpur Fine	380	..	..
Yeotmal Fine	375	..	..
Arvi Fine	375	..	..
Amraoti Fine	360	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355|60	..	..
Mulkapur Fine	350	..	..
Khandesh Fine	345	..	..
Muthia Fine	....	..	..
Nanded|Purna F.GG.S.	390	....	..
Purna F.GG.S.	350	..	..
Parbhani|Sailu FG.G.S.	....	..	..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	365	..	..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	347|50	..	..
Surat	465	pl. 80|5	..
Navsari	....	pl. 103	..
Broach F.G.	400	..	..
Broach Fine	410	pl. 16	pl. 16
Westerns M.G.	390|95	..	..
Westerns H.G.	....	..	..
Cambodia	455	..	..
Miraj|Sangli	405	..	..
Compta Good	410|15	pl. 14|5	..
Dhollera	....	—2|3	—5|6
Khadi|Viramgam	....	pl. 2|3	..

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, May 24.

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

London Ready	28	11	0
London Forward	28	7	0
American Cent	63	5	0
China Opening	2	10	8
China Closing	2	10	4
Ready	66	1	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Jaith	66	66/2	65/11	
Tejimundi	1/7			
Ashad	65/12	65/14	66/7	
Tejimundi	2/7			

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India and China bought. India and China sold. Market closed with buyers at the quotation.

GOLD.

Ready	21/7-1/2
Jaith	21/7
Ashad	21/7-1/2

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 24.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 May/June.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 July/Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK.—

Banks selling T T 273-1|2.
Banks buying T T 272.
Bank's buying D D 271.
Banks buying 3 mos 267.

PARIS.—

Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 mos. 950.

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 127.
Banks buying 60 days 123-1|2.

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 144-3|4.

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 192-1|4

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 154 3/4.

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:

New York|London 4.88-1|4 23rd inst.
Shanghai|London 2|10-1|2 24th inst.
London|Japan 1|10 13|16 23rd inst.
London|Paris 124.00 23rd inst.
London|Belgium 34.98 23rd inst.
London|Switzerland 25,33 23rd inst.
London|Italy 92.70 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 23rd inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 22nd inst. £4|4|11-1|4.
Silver London Ready 23rd inst. 28-11|16 22nd inst. 28-1|2.
Silver London Forward 23rd inst. 28-9|16; 22nd inst. 27-3|8.
Silver New York Ready 23rd inst. 63-1|8 22nd inst. 62-3|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 23rd inst. 4-1|32 p.c.; 22nd inst. 4-1|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 23rd inst. 4-5|32 p.c. 22nd inst. 4-5|32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
12 months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	162	299,904	310,604
Central India	594	287,510	279,060
Barsi and Nagar	958	299,153	190,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani	384	113,275	67,080
Berar	2,321	701,745	553,719
Central Provinces	827	297,136	225,558
Total Oomras	5,246	1,998,723	1,626,318
Dholera	3,885	201,076	149,142
N.-W. Provinces	202	63,799	55,499
Rajputana	31	48,272	48,501
Sind-Punjab	....	135,977	113,527
Broach	1,378	256,332	216,962
Coompta and Dharwar	3,465	91,744	87,392
Westerns-Northerns	1,282	28,114	39,949
Cocoanada	....	....	403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	532	25,133	16,127
Persian	....	4,665	3,978
American	....	62,326	208,902
Egyptian and African	....	55,627	63,542
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	69	51
Total	160,212	3,971,857	2,629,493

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	1st Sept. to 17th May. Last year.
Europe	1,058	565,864	277,775
Japan & China	9,141	931,773	1,239,009
Coast Ports	182	20,462	17,581
Upcountry by Rail	....	58,999	92,067
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	48,948	23,923
Total	10,382	1,626,046	1,650,355

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET.

FURTHER RISE IN IMPERIAL BANK SHARES

Bombay, May 24.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet at a decline of about Rs. 2|8. There was absence of buyers and prices declined on scattered long liquidation. Bombay, Dyeing opened at Rs. 897|8 and declined to Rs. 894|6. There was little covering and prices improved to Rs. 897|8 but closed quiet at Rs. 895. Fazal opened at Rs. 867|8 and closed at Rs. 865. Pearl opened at Rs. 570 but declined Rs. 5. Century, Nagpur and Simplex were quiet. The undertone of the markket is nervous and holders are getting tired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Defd. shares opened at Rs.302|8 and Ordinary at Rs. 82. There was scattered demand and prices hardened to Rs. 308|12 and Rs. 83 respectively. At the advance there was profit-takings and prices suffered a small decline. Cement and Bundi shares fluctuated within a small range and were quiet but steady. In the cash section owing to absence of sellers and improved demand Imperial Bank shares advanced to Rs. 1505.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)

Bombay, May 24.

Paid up.	Closing rates, Rs
100 Ahmed Advance	372/8
50 Apollo	6/8
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	895
250 Bradbury	220
250 Century	407/8
100 Central India	501/4
500 Central India Pref.	485
100 Colaba Land	126/4
100 Coorla	167/8
100 Crescent	167/8
250 Currim	220
500 David	240
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	101|4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100 Elphinstone	16/4
200 Fazulbhoy	865
50 Finlay	130
1000 F. Petit	3254
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	121/4
100 Indian Bleaching	250
100 Indore Malwa	358/12
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50 Kastoorchand	18
100 Khatau	90
100 Kohinoor	245
1000 Laxmi Cotton	6910
100 Madhavrao Sed.	74
100 Madhowji	87/8
100 Manekji Petit	1500-4
100 Meyer Sassoon	81|4
100 Morarji	1610
200 New Great	270
100 New City	112/8
200 Pearls	566/4
100 Phoenix	385
250 Pabaney	250
1000 Sholapur	6700
250 Simplex	159/6
50 Swan	130
100 Swadeshi	490
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2765

BANKS.

500 Imperia	1505
125 Imperial	377/8
50 India	91
50 Baroda	91/8
25 Central	26
£ 5 Eastern	94
£12-1|2 National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	905
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cen Prov. Ry.	100
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Ry.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	97|8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88|8
500 Tapti Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	726/4
100 Alcock	402/8
125 B. Burma	826/4
50 B. Burma No. 1	297/8
10 Br. India Insurance	7
50 B. Tramway	155/10
50 „ „ Pref	69/8
250 Bombay Steam	278/12
50 Bombay Telephone	50/12
10 Bundi Cement	23
250 Indian Cement	355
10 Central India Mining	18
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy	3
sh. 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	246/4
40 Katni Deferred	850
25 New India Insur.	21/10
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15/12
10 „ „ Pref.	12|8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	91 xd.
10 Shivrajpur	38/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	81/12
30 Tata Iron Deferred	303/12
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	140
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref	96/8
100 Tata Hydro	1101/4
100 Tata oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	547/8
1000 Tata Power Pref.	925
15 Scindia Steam	14/12

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot sellers 0|9

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 24.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|13.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7.
5-1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4
4 pe cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rsc. 84/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/6.
Forward rates—4th June sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8. 1945-55 Rs. 106-8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and featureless.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 24.

3 months 4/1/32 per cent.
6 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Forbes & Co.	Hansi	322
100	Do.	Partur	354
100	Do.	Warora	384
100	Do.	Nandura	362
100	Do.	Arvi	373
100	Do.	Lasur	349
200	Langli & Co.	Shegaon	344
400	Ozoburin & Co.	Upland	407
100	Do.	Mundra	406
100	Volkart Bros.	Dhamangaon	360
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Alli. garh	339/340
100	H. Rambhagat	Mulkapur	322
100	Volkart Bros.	Ellichpur	362

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 23.

May	21.08—.02
June	21.08—.02
July	21.09—.07
August	21.08—.07
September	21.08—.07
October	21.41—.10
November	21.35—.10
December	21.35—.10
January	21.29—.10
February	21.29—.10
March	21.29—.10
April	21.29—.10
May	21.29—.10
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	21.55 plus .05

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO. ON COTTON.

The ready market remains very dull and despite the improvement in parity compared with Americans, we can see no indication yet of any revival of the Export demand, whilst in this country local M|I strike situation so far shows no hopeful prospects. We look for a still poorer offtake after May shipments are completed, and can therefore see nothing attractive in the bull side of the market in the near future.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 23-5-28	8064000	12638000
Receipts Yesterday 23-5-28	6000	9000
Exports to date 23-5-28	6626000	10236000
Stock at Ports 18-5-28	1323000	1728000
Stock Interior Towns 18-5-28	620000	709000
Stock Liverpool 18-5-28	875000	1379000
Visible Supply 1851-28	3827000	5179000
Quantity in Sight 18-5-28	13592000	18275000

MR. JOSHI AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,- The "Times of India" has begun to pay me kindest attention which has been proving very embarrassing to me. In its issue for 24th May it writes about my being a defender of Extremist leaders in the present textile strike. It first states that in the present strike I have lost my place as Labour leader. I may state that I have never claimed to be a Labour leader and I do not desire to be one and so the loss of my place in that capacity does not worry me. I shall always be content with being an humble worker in the service of Labour. The paper also suggests that I am a coward as I have never ventured to be present at a single meeting of the strikers held every morning in the Nagu Sayaji's wadi. I again state being only a 'moderate' I must be a coward in the eyes of the 'Times of India' as the admiration of that paper for 'the extremists' is well-known. I may inform the 'Times of India that I do not propose to attend any one of these meetings unless and until they are made safe for me by the kindness of the Editor of the 'Times of India.' I attended two meetings at DeLisle Road at the beginning of the strike as they were made safe for me by the "Times of India". The "Times of India' states that the Communists have dominated the strike situation up to now. I congratulate the 'Times of India' that its favourites have acquired such a great influence perhaps with that paper's help. I have no desire to do minate any body of people. I leave that happy role to God's chosen Englishmen including the Editor of the 'Times of India' and their friends. The 'Times of India' states that I am not justified in stating that the Joint Strike Committee has not approved of picketing of 'essential service men, and the paper gives three quotations, one from Mr. Mirajkar's speech, another from Mr. Alwe's speech and the third from a press communique published by the Millowners' Association, to show why I was not justified in making my statement. Fortunately for me the 'Times of India' itself states that the speechess of Mr. Mirajkar and Mr. Alwe were made on the 28th April 1928 and if I inform the 'Times of India' that the first meeting of the Joint Strike Committee was held only on the 3rd May 1928, even that paper will not hold the Joint Strike Committee responsible for the statements alleged to have been made by Messrs. Mirajkar and Alwe, though I am not prepared to concede that any organisation in the world will become responsible for every word uttered by every member forming that organisation. Even the Millowners' Association will not become responsible for every statement made in the public by every one of its members. Supposing for a moment the Joint Strike Committee is responsible for its members who speak in public, surely even the Editor of the 'Times of India' should not make the Joint Strike Committee responsible for the speeches of some of its members made before the Committee came into existence. I need not worry about what the Millowners' Association says about the 'Labour Leaders'. May I make a friendly suggestion to the management of the Times of India' that for preparing attack against me they should select men with a little more intelligence than those who are responsible for the present attack? I am not ashamed of trying to defend those who are working with me. Even in these degenerate days, I regard loyally to a collegue a virtue and I have no desire to acquire the reputation which history has assigned to a Briton.—Yours etc.

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay May 24.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

TELEPHONE COY. CASHIER SENTENCED

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 7,152, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay sentenced Baburao Ramchandra Desai, the Head Cashier of the Bombay Telephone Co., to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on Thursday. Subrao Vishram Kulkarni, the Assistant Cashier of the firm who was also charged with the same offence was found "not guilty" and ordered to be acquitted.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. A. L. Terry, the accountant of the firm one day in May checked the account books and cash. This was shortly after the incident when a bill collector of the firm was relieved of Rs. 3,000 at the Lloyd's Bank. Accordingly when the office cash was checked it was alleged that the accused could not account for Rs. 7,000.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The second accused pleaded not guilty and said that the first accused was responsible for the general cash.

In the course of the judgment, the Magistrate observed that there was nothing to show that the first accused was aided by the second accused in the commission of the offence. He was, therefore, ordered to be acquitted.

As regards the first accused on the evidence and on his own plea of guilty, His Worship convicted him as above.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 24.
Previous Closing Rate	20.76
To-day's Opening Rate	20.77
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.43
Difference	—.33
Broach Expectation	390-0-0

LIVERPOOL

	May 24.
Previous Closing Rate	11.13
To-day's Opening Rate	11.08
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	11.07
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATION

	London, May 24.
Silver Ready	28-14-0
Higher	0-3-0
Silver Forward	28-12-0
Higher	0-3-0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

	Bombay, May 24.
First Settlement	65-15-0
Second Settlement	65-11-0

AFFIXING USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED

For affixing used postage stamps on parcels and abetment, Narayan Babajee Savant, the Proprietor of the American Medico. General and commercial Association and Karamalli Gulamalli a local philatelist were convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 each or in default three months rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that on March 23, Ramajee Appaji, the servant of the first accused came with ten parcels to the Apollo Street Post Office. The post master noticed the stamps on five parcels and he at once fell suspicious about them. On examining the stamps by the use of a magnifying glass, he found that all the stamps were used. Ramajee on being questioned said that his master had purchased the stamps from the second accused. A little later the second accused with another Mahomedan approached the post master and asked for the return of the parcels. They offered to affix fresh stamps on them when the post master sent for the police, both Mahomedans disappeared. When the first accused was arrested he produced a packet of similar stamps nd he said that he purchased them from the second accused whereupon the second accused was also arrested.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The first accused said when he purchased the stamps he did not know they were used ones as the markings on them were erased. He had not paid for the stamps and it was arranged that they should be paid for as and when they were used at the rate of one anna per stamp.

The defence of the second accused was that he was dealer in stamps and had sold the stamps to Ramaji as used stamps at the rate of one anna per 100.

STAMPS HAVE NO GUM.

Discussing the evidence His Worship observed that it was admitted that the stamps had no gum on them. There could therefore be no doubt whatever that the first accused bought old stamps from the second accused all having no gum at one anna per stamp. The fact that they had no gum ought to have aroused his suspicions particularly as the second accused was a dealer in stamps. Further the fact that the second accused was not paid immediately for the stamps showed that both the accused knew that they were used stamps and the arrangement between them must have been that they should share the profit after ascertaining how many stamps could be passed off without detection.

From the evidence and the conduct of the parties it appeared that the second accused treated the stamps chemically and gave them to the first accused to be used on parcels and letters.

His Worship therefore convicted both the accused as above.

Lord Irwin will leave Simla on 22nd July for a short moonsoon tour.

HIGH COURT

DISCHARGE SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATION BY WELL-KNOWN SHARE BROKERS.

An unsuccessful application for discharge was made before Mr. Justice Patker at the High Court on behalf of Vasonji Mulji and Damodar Kallianji, well-known share-brokers, who were adjudged insolvents in April 1926.

Mr F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the applicants.

The repport of the Official Assignee disclosed that in September, 1927, the insolvents filed their schedule, according to which their gross liabilities were Rs. 16,78,379-5-9, and the assets Rs. 13,01,151-15-11 consisting of book debts, which were estimated by them as "good." The Official Assignee had recovered up to now Rs. 1,797-3-0. The insolvents started a partnership business in October, 1924, under the name Vasonji and Damodar, and were employed as share brokers by the syndicate consisting of Mathuradas Goculdas, Cawasji Pallonji and Damodar Kallianji. The firm had purchased shares of the Madhavji Mills and also of the Bombay Dyeing Mills on behalf of the syndicate.

In June, 1925, a grave crisis overtook the stock erchange with the result that there was a heavy and sudden decline in the price of these shares. The rates of the shares of the Bombay Dyeing Mills went down in an hour by Rs. 250. The insolvents stated that their liability was further swelled owing to a resolution of the Share Bazar authorities compulsorily budleeing the Madhavji shares from June to July, 1925. The insolvent firm lost about Rs. 16,00,000 and the Syndicate did not make good the losses to the firm. The insolvents were declared defaulters on June 17, 1925.

RESULT OF RASH SPECULATION.

In an action filed by Mr. Moos, Receiver of the insolvent firm against Mathuradas Goculdas and others, the Receiver obtained an award by which the Syndicate had to pay to the firm Rs. 8,97,090. The award was against Mathuradas only.

The Official Assignee submitted that the insolvents' assets were not of a value equal to 4 annas in the Rupee on the amount of their unsecured liabilities, and that the insolvents had brought on or contributed to their insolvency by rash speculation.

Mr. Talyarkhan argued that the insolvents even after they had been declared defaulters put forth their last endeavours to meet the situation, but they were thwarted in their efforts by certain hostile persons. The present insolvency was not of their own seeking. In fact, they had all along strenuously resisted insolvency, but owing to unfavourable circumstances over which they had no control, they had been adjudicated insolvents.

Counsel, proceeding, submitted that the insolvents had fully paid all their liabilities upto April 1925. In the month of May, however, there was a panic in the Share Bazar followed by a crisis with the result that there was a heavy and sudden decline in the price of shares. The liabilities of the then outstanding business of the insolvents' constituents swelled to an enormous sum which was further enhanced under the effect of the resolution of the share bazar authorities budleeing certain shares from June to July settlement.

Counsel emphasised that it was not their speculation that brought the unfortunate results. It was on account of the default on the part of their constituents that they came to be in this plight. Owing to the unprecedented collapse in the prices of the shares and the inability of the syndicate to meet their obligations at the proper time, the insolvents became victims of the unfortunate circumstances against which they tried their utmost to fight. Counsel concluded saying that the largest part of the insolvents' liabilities were in fact paper liabilities arising not out of actual events, but out of the action of the Share Bazar authorities.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, observed: "It is urged on behalf of the insolvents that they are not responsible, for the state of things which brought about their insolvency and the main cause of their difficulties was the resolution of the Share Brokers' Association that the transactions of June, 1925, settlement should be budlied, and that the settlement for July, 1925, was closed at a rate far lower than the June settelment, i.e., nearly Rs. 200 per share lower, and that the insolvents were declared defaulters on June 17, 1925. It is also urged on their behalf that their constituents failed to pay the amount due to them.

The fact that Damodar Kallianji was a partner in the syndicate is a circumstance against the insolvents and it cannot be said that they came to grief on account of their legitimate business as brokers only. I think, therefore, that the report of the Official Assignee, "that the insolvents have brought on or contributed to their insolvency by rash and hazardous speculation is correct."

Reliance is placed on the order of discharge made in the case of Dadyba Hormusji Billimoria, but the circumstances in that case were quite different. During the crash, they paid their creditos not only the money they had but sold the ornaments belonging to the lady members of their families and paid their creditors. The insolvents' assets were of the value of four annas in the rupee, and the insolvents informed the Court that in addition to the four annas they were paying, they proposed if times improved to pay everyone of their creditors in full to remove the stigma of insolvency proceedings.

I think therefore that I cannot order the discharge of the present insolvents forthwith. I would suspend their discharge for one year."

UNPAID CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS.

HIGH COURT PASSES DECREE AGAINST "HERALD."

Before Mr. Justice Patker at the High Court, came the suit filed by the Secretary of State for India claiming R s. 1,318-6 from the National Newspapers (India) Ltd

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Government Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff stated that the claim was in respect of charges for telegrams accepted without prepayment from the correspondents of the "Indian National Herald" owned by the defendant Company, and delivered to the paper by the Telegraph Office.

By one of the terms of the agreement between the parties, the defendant Company deposited Rs. 500 with the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. The bills for telegrams during September, October, and November 1927 amounted to Rs. 1,818-6 which was not paid despite repeated demands. The plaintiff therefore claimed Rs. 1,318-6 the balance of the amount after deducting the deposit.

His Lordship passed the decree with costs in favour of the plaintiff.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SATURDAY, May 26.

Public Meeting re Separation of Sind, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-bron) 63. The total mortality this day last year was 67.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Isdian Gramophone Records.
12 noon Close Down.
6-30 p.m. Talk "London Fashions by Mail" by Evelyn Russell.
6-40 p.m. TEA DANCE MUSIC.
As recorded for the Gramophone by Famous Bands.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Reports and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-25 p.m. "Our London Letter" by Evelyn Russell.
9-35 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME.
N. S. Patankar, Vocal Music.
(a) Gayaka Sabamila, Marva.
(b) Harava Mora, Yaman.
(c) Madhukara Vana Vana, Desh.
(d) Terori Kanhayya, Bhairavi.
Laxmanrao Chawan, Been Solo.
Bhopali, Kedara and Tilak Kamod.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

PROF. DIVEKAR'S SUPER YOGA DISPLAY.

In aid of "Salehate Amara" Prof. Divekar's display will take place on Saturday (26th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. on the open space adjacent to the Skating Rink, Bori Bunder, under the patronage and in the presence of H. H. the Maharani Regent Scindhia of Gwalior and the Sirdars of the State. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside. Tickets can be had from Atiya Begum, Rose and Co., Hameed, Jewellers, Taj Mahal Hotel and at the Skating Rink. Press representatives are cordially invited—free admission on presenting a note from the Editor.

"PHEROZESHAW MEHTA ROAD."

The opening recemony of the "Pherozeshaw Mehta Road" which was to have taken place on Thursday evening has been postponed to a future date owing to unavoidable reasons.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1928.

Proposing the toast of the Governor at the Mahableshwar Club, Mr. Hotson reminded the gathering that for three successive years, His Excellency had defeated the Chief Secretary in the golf contest. But in the Bardoli Quadrangular, the Settlement Commissioner has clean bowled the Governor!

* * *

"I am doing by direct action what the All-Parties' Conference is doing indirectly," says Raja Narendranath. The sound and fury of "direction action" is euphemism for abject co-operation with the Simon Commission.

* * *

In a letter to the "Morning Post" Lord Sydenham draws attention to an alleged breach of hospitality on the part of Pandit Motilal and other Swarajists who, during a recent visit to the Frontier, as the guest of the Goverument of India, took the opportunity of making an attack on Britain at a big meeting held at Dera Ismail Khan.

* * *

Herein Lord Sydenham combines the role of an offender and judge. His Lordship is the embodiment of consistent abuse of Indian hospitality. Having eaten India's salt, his life mission is to vilify and conspire against her. By the way, where is the question of Government hospitality while the country is "paying the damages" for the M.L.A.'s visit?

* * *

They are evidently doing the "Journalese" in the Dalal Street, I do not mind if Mr. Nariman becomes "NARINAN" after the issue of the Nariman Number. But surely Mr. M. K. Patel never said "the Government was Stark Naked to carry on the struggle" in Bardoli in Marwari Vidyayaya Hall meeting.

* * *

Rabelais wittily says that a person without clothing is dressed in "grey and cold" of a comical cut, being "nothing before, nothing behind, and sleeves of the same." We are yet far away from this "stark naked" millennium.

* * *

Apropos of Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India," the London correspondent of the "Englishman" says "Miss Mayo emphasises that in writing the book she was thinking simply of her own people."

* * *

I had always believed that this shrewd American woman was writing in parables. It was only we Indians suffering from the "inferiority complex" (vide Ramsay MacDonald's latest effusion) believed that when she wrote the book she was thinking of India.

* * * * *

"From whatever quarter it comes, non-co-operation is alway barren of results" moans the "Statesman." But there is at least one quarter from which non-co-operation comes frequent with results. That quarter is Whitehall.

* * *

Judge:—Your offence is aggravated by the fact that you took the stolen money from a locked drawer, which you forced open.

Accused:—"I couldn't get at it otherwise, your honour."

PERJURY AND FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

BOMBAY SUB-BROKER CONVICTED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay convicted P. D. Nullaseth, a Sub-broker, on three charges of Perjury and fabricating false evidence and sentenced him to an aggregate of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to ten months' further rigorous imprisonment, on Thursday.

The case for the prosecution was that in March 1927 one Maneckshaw Shapurji D. Lakdawalla filed a suit against the accused in the High Court to recover a sum of Rs. 3,175-6-6 which he had advanced to him from time to time. This was a summary suit and the plaintiff's case was that he had advanced Rs. 2,350 by cheques drawn by him in favour of the defendant and cashed by the latter. The plaintiff also alleged that he advanced a sum of Rs. 700 in addition to the above sum by a cheque which was however cashed by the plaintiff himself at the request of the defendant and the cash was paid to him. The defendant on April 5 took out a chamber summons for leave to defend the suit and filed an affidavit in which he 'inter alia' admitted all the cheques except the cheque for Rs. 700, but pleaded repayment of the whole amount by cheques and in cash. As to the cheque for Rs. 700 the defendant completely denied in his affidavit that the plaintiff had advanced him that sum. Leave to sue was granted by the Chamber Judge and on April 11, 1927 the defendant filed an affidavit of documents in which he disclosed an entry for Rs. 43 in his Pass Book alleged to be dated 12th July 1926. This amount the defendant stated was paid by him to the plaintiff by cheque towards the repayment of the loan. But when he was asked to produce the counterfoil of the cheque he stated that it was either misplaced or lost. It was alleged that this statement was false and made to prevent discovery of the fact that the cheque was given prior to any of the amounts in question were advanced.

The defendant in pursuance of the order of the Chamber Judge filed a supplementary affidavit on July 6 disclosing an entry for Rs. 500 in his rough diary under date 24th August 1926 which he alleged he had paid to the plaintiff in part payment of the loan.

The suit came on for hearing and final disposal on 27th September 1927 before Justice Madgaokar when the defendant submitted to a full decree with costs.

The plaintiff on October 11 wrote to the defendant charging him with having made various false statements in the course of the proceedings, with making a false entry for Rs. 500 and with suppression of the counterfoils of his cheque book and called upon him for an explanation. The defendant on 18th October replied to the said letter denying the allegations made against him. Thereafter, on the application of the plaintiff on 6th December a Rule Nisi was ordered to be issued by Justice Madgaokar calling upon the defendant to show cause why sanction should not be given for his prosecution for fabricating false evidence, corruptly using evidence known to be false or fabricated, making false statements in his affidavit and written statement and for destruction or suppression of documents to prevent their production as evidence in the suit. In answer to the Rule the defendant filed an affidavit and appeared before the Judge on December 19 and on that day the Rule was made absolute and the Judge ordered that a complaint should be filed against the defendant. Accordingly the Prothonotary of the High Court filed a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship was satisfied on the evidence that the accused was guilty of the offence and therefore convicted him.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD WATCH.

FIVE BRITISH SOLDIERS REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY

On the charge of theft of a gold watch five British soldiers were placed on a remand application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. Oomersingh Jugiprasad, a watchmaker and dealer at Hornby Road reported to the police that on Wednesday all the five soldiers entered his shop. One of them handed over the watch to the complaint for repairs. While the watch was being repaired one of the soldiers asked to be shown some watches. The complainant placed four gold watches on the show case for inspection. In the meanwhile the soldier's watch was repaired and it was returned to him and annas six were taken in payment. Subsequently all the soldiers left the shop.

After a while the complainant was surprised to see only three gold watches instead of four on the show case. He immediately went in search of the soldiers and found them entering a hack victoria. He raised an alarm and the soldiers were arrested by the police. The victoria was searched and it was alleged the watch was found under the cushion of the seat.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be manded into custody till Saturday pending investigations.

The names of the soldiers are: L. Signaller Barthey, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lance Corporal J. Holmes, Cheshire Regiment, Bandsman Atherton, Bandsman L. Wilhams and L. Corporal C. Wilox.

A SUMPTUOUS FEAST TO BEGGARS.

As in previous years, the Anniversary day of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was celebrated on Sunday last at the Beggars' Camp by his sons, Messrs. V. N. and P. N. Chandavarkar and a sumptuous feast was given to the inmates of the Camp. Amongst the members of the Committee present were Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, Mr. G. D. Billimoria, Mr. G. D. Robinson, the Chief Secretary and the Social Secretary of the Salvation Army and other officers. The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar and Mrs. Patkar were also good enough to be present on the occasion.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1928.

MUSLIM DEMANDS AND HINDU SABHA.

Dr. Moonje has issued a press statement on the All-Parties' Conference, wherein he makes sundry comments on matters political, communal and personal from the standpoint of a staunch supporter of the Hindu Maha Sabha. We must pass over the personal matters if only because we are not aware of "the offence both gratuitous and unwise given to Pandit Motilal by the Muslim spokesmen of the Muslim League" as also by "the veteran Khilafatist, the Big Brother." We are quite sure that Panditji will understand the significance of these personal references and will make proper allowances for them. The gist of the greater part of Dr. Moonje's statement is that the Muslim demands are communal and antinational, that the Congress leaders are also communal in conceding those demands "in their weak moments" and that the Hindu Maha Sabha deserves to be "really congratulated for its determined and patriotic opposition to such rank communalism." This comparative study of the three institutions engaged in solving the communal problem must put a severe strain on the credulity of an unbiassed person. There is great play here on the word "communal" but as we are not fond of quibbling we shall for argument's sake readily concede that both the Muslim League and the Congress are more or less communal in the sense that they have adjusted the communal and national claims in a manner which does not entirely coincide with an ideal theory of nationalism. They are so because they are borne down by the force of circumstances. They are not writing on a clean slate but, as the late Justice Ranade often put it, they are merely finishing a half-written sentence. The Congress, in particular, would accept almost any settlement between the Hindus and Muslims, however much it may be tinged with communalism, because the Congress agrees with Dr. Moonje that "slavery is a hell both to the Hindus and Muslims."

The Muslim demands are necessarily communal in the sense that they think those demands to be necessary to safeguard their interests. They already possess some communal concessions including separate electorates granted to them by a solemn Pact with the Hindus and by Government. It is midsummer madness to believe that the present Government would deprive the Muslims of these concessions against their will. But if the old Pact is substituted by a new one, it is reasonable to hope that Government will be persuaded or compelled to accept it. The question, therefore, is what the new Pact is going to be. Because under Swaraj all power will be in the hands of the people, the Muslims, who are in a minority, and who unfortunately share with minorities in other parts of the world a distrust of the majority ask for some safeguards to form a new Pact. A section of the Muslims asks for unreasonable safeguards. But the moderate and national section led by Mr. Jinnah, feeling that separate electorates, though a gain to the Muslims, may retard the progress of pure nationalism, is prepared to forego that advantage in favour of some others, such as reservation of seats, reforms in the Frontier Provinces and the Separation of Sind. The object of these demands is frankly communal, it cannot but be so. But the demands cannot be condemned on that ground. Each demand must be considered on its merits. And, assuming that the quantum of concessions should not be reduced, any particular demand if proved objectionable may be rejected in favour of another. But it is casuistry to condemn the demands because their motive is communal or to twit the Congress with communalism because it has accepted some of the demands. The Hindu Sabha itself has accepted the demand of reservation of seats. Most Hindus acknowledge the claims of the Frontier Provinces for Reforms. The question of separating Sind is a little more controversial. But it must be judged on its own merits. It will not do for Dr. Moonje to object to the separation merely because the aim behind the separation is a communal gain. It is also futile for anyone to say that the Sind Hindus' objection to the separation is worthless because the aim behind the objection is communal. It is a misuse of language for Dr. Moonje to say that the Muslim claims are a preparation for "armed neutrality."

With Dr. Moonje's views on the Simon Commission, however, we are glad to be in entire agreement. He has done well to state with reference to the "Pioneer's" scheme of a Viceroy's Commission, that "no Commission of any kind whatsoever will be acceptable to the Congressmen and the Hindus which has not got by Royal Warrant equality of status and power with the present Simon Commission." Dr. Moonje might have been equally sure of the bulk of the Muslim community. He could have ignored the Muslim majority in the Punjab Legislative Council in favour of the Commission as he has rightly ignored the similar Hindu majority in that Council. The conduct of Raja Narendranath, however deserves to be strongly condemned rather than ignored. He is a prominent leader of the Hindu Sabha whose Council though not the general body, has condemned every form of co-operation with the Commission. He has accepted a seat on the Committee of the Punjab Council to assist the Commission and yet denies having broken the discipline of the Hindu Sabha. He takes shelter under the plea suggested by Dr. Moonje at the All Parties' Conference, that "the Sabha has not disowned me so far as communal interests are concerned." Is this plea accepted by the Council of the All-India Sabha? If it is, we shall have to interpret its resolution on the Commission afresh. The resolution will then mean that though the Council condemns cooperation with the Commission in general, it is open to any member of the Sabha to plead before the Commission for the claims of his community. This is practically to kill the resolution. But we cannot believe that the Council of the Sabha will accept the Raja's interpretation of the resolution. It is necessary for the Council, in the interests of its resolution, to repudiate the Raja's interpretation and sternly censure his conduct. Whatever the attitude of the Hindu Sabha may be towards the Muslim demands, its stand against the Commission is wholly nationalistic. We trust the Sabha will not allow any individuals, however distinguished, to flout its resolution and yet act on its behalf. The Sabha should rather stand by Dr. Moonje's declaration that "the Hindus have decided upon boycotting the Commission irrespecive of the manner in which what are called the Moslem demands are disposed of eventually."

INJUDICIOUS ADVICE.

His Excellency the Governor was kind enough to make a reference to the mill strike in an after-dinner speech at Mahableshwar. In that speech he expressed a sound opinion—sound in politics as well as in matters industrial—that "there are few differences of opinion which cannot be settled if the parties concerned will only get round a table when the difficulties of each can be examined in a spirit which is imbued with a desire to come to a satisfactory and amicable settlement." That is precisely the view we have often expressed both with reference to the strike and matters of high politics. But so far as the strike is concerned, though the strikers are most willing to get round the table and have unanimously appointed a Committee for the purpose, the mill-owners are not prepared to recognise and meet that Committee. That is, so far as we know, the only hitch which prevents amicable negotiations from which the Governor rightly expects much. In these circumstances His Excellency can surely do something to persuade the mill-owners to do their duty. He makes a thinly veiled reference to Mr. Tairsee's letter in our columns appealing to him to convene a Round Table Conference or a Board of Conciliation. But he excuses himself on the ground that he has no statutory powers to intervene effectively. Nothing, however, prevents him from using his undoubted influence with the mill-owners. Instead of doing that he only advises the strikers to depute only the members of their Union to negotiate with the millowners. This is practically to encourage the mill-owners to persist in not recognising the Committee appointed by the strikers. We would have been glad, indeed, if the strikers had deputed at the outset only Union members, if only because constitutional unions would then be more popular than they are now. But whether because the bulk of the workmen are not themselves members of Unions or because they wanted to show their confidence in some leaders who were not in the Unions, they included such leaders in their Committee. What is necessary in a Round Table Conference is that each side in the Conference should be thoroughly representative, for then only will the Conference be able to work out what the Governor wishes, "an agreement on a permanent basis." It is not a fair or a tactful move to ask the strikers to disown leaders in whom they have publicly declared their confidence. After all, it is the terms of settlement that count far more than the men who discuss the terms. The mill-owners have their final right to accept or reject the terms offered by the workmen. Why should they at the very outset prevent even negotiations by objecting to the personnel of the strikers' committee? The Governor's advice is ill-calculated to bring about the Conference which he so much desires. The Governor having failed in his duty it is now for the President of the Corporation to exert his influence to bring the two parties together.

SACRED THREAD FOR UNTOUCHABLES

The new propaganda of raising the social status of the so-called untouchables by investing them with the sacred thread of the caste Hindus, initiated some time ago in Bombay, seems be gaining popularity even in the districts. At the Ratnagiri District Depressed Classes Conference, attended by 6,000 people from almost all the villages in the district, no less than 4,000 untouchables were invested with the sacred thread. It is a mistake to suppose that this is a mere ceremony, having nothing behind. The movement has already affected the social life of the depressed classes. It has led many of them to taboo liquor and carrion. And it is because some of them decline to remove carcases that they are being relentlessly persecuted by the caste Hindus in some parts of India. Apart from the symbolism of the new movement, the principles underlying it are Equality and Self-help. Guided by these principles the "depressed" classes are no longer content with praying for a few concessions. They have begun to demand all their social and political rights and quietly exercise them, where they are denied, and take the consequence. This is a great movement indeed and cannot fail to lead to success. The "Samaj Samata Sangha," i.e., Social Equality League, which has initiated the movement deserves every support from Nationalists and social reformers. The Ratnagiri Conference has done well to protest against "the deliberate stifling of the legitimate and elementary demands of the so-called untouchables at the session of the Sixth Maharashtra Provincial Conference." Both the "initiated" and the uninitiated untouchables will do well to assert themselves not only in their own separate conferences but in all social and political conferences.

WHAT IS HE AFRAID OF?

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, ex-Minister, hastens to announce through a Press statement that he attended the All-Parties' Conference merely as a visitor and not as a delegate, and that he did not take any part whatsoever in the deliberations of the Conference. It is not a little curious that Mr. Jadhav should have considered it necessary to issue such a statement. As nobody witnessed him making a speech at the Conference he could not possibly run the danger of being accused of having taken part in its deliberations by political friends of his who would have liked him to keep miles away from the infection of unity of all parties. But the sting of the statement lies in its tail. Mr. Jadhav would like to damn the Conference and all its work. The constitution it may prepare will have to go before Parliament, and in fact before the Simon Commission. This, he imagines, is an indirect blow at the boycott. It is nothing of the kind. The boycott of the Commission remains complete so long as no self-respecting Indian or political body in India gives evidence before it. If the British Parliament were to send a bundle of papers to Sir John Simon and his colleagues, that is no concern of the Indian people.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA STRUGGLE.

ITS GENESIS

(BY N. H. MEHTA).

At the outset let it be stated that the Satyagraha that is now in progress at Bardoli, has nothing to do with the N.-C.-O. movement of 1921. It has absolutely no connexion with it. Let there be no misunderstanding about it, no misrepresentation. In order that false issues may not arise out of it, that it may not afford a handle for anti-Indian propaganda and an excuse for political repression, it must be clearly and definitely understood that the present struggle has no tinge of politics, as such, in it. It is not engineered by political agitators. It is not a political question at all. It is purely in the nature of an agrarian problem, a question between landlords and tenants. Its genesis is not in any political agitation, but it arises out of the agrarian policy of Government, out of the indefensible, uneconomic revenue system as it obtains in the Bombay Presidency which is not permanently settled, but is liable to periodical revisions. The problem of Bardoli is political in this sense only that it is a question of life and death to the peasantry, "A bold peasantry, their country's pride. If once destroyed, can never be supplied," and that this agricultural industry is the chief mainstay of Government, the milch-cow that supplies the where-withals to run the political administration of the country. This industry is so closely related to the political system and machinery of administration that it behoves all patriotic people, all those who take interest in the politics of the country and the welfare of the people to study this agrarian problem, to examine the revenue system and policy of Government, and, if after examination and study, it is found that the grievances of Bardoli are just, that the people are day by day being ground down by a ruthless revenue system of squeezing which leaves no margin of subsistence to the farmer and that the ever-increasing State demand at every periodical settlement reduces the cultivator to the worst conditions of poverty, in short, if it is found that the peasantry of Bardoli are not "contumaciously withholding" the payment of revenue, have not combined to a man, Hindu, Parsi and Muslim, and risked their all, just for the fun of it or for overthrowing this mighty Empire, it then becomes the bounden duty of every one of us, be he a political minded one or otherwise, to do all in his power to get the grievances of the farmers redressed.

A LEGAL FICTION.

For this purpose of examination we shall make a rapid survey of how the system arose and how it developed into its present form, and what the objections of the people of Bardoli to the new revision settlement are. The present system of revenue collection dates from the times of the East India Company. As the Company got provinces after provinces, it collected the land revenue as it could be collected in times of anarchy and unsettled government. How the system then arose, operated and developed in its latest form is best summed up in the following Resolution of the Government of India after the great famine of 1900. . . . "Historically it owes its immediate origin to practices inherited from the most decadent period of native rule and its form, to changes made slowly and not without mistakes, by men who were aliens to the country and could, only with difficulty, and by slow degrees assimilate the requirements or enter into the feelings of the people. Where habit and precedent count for more than wisdom, there has been need for caution in reform, and logical completeness or simplicity could not be expected of a system born amid such surroundings, applied to such manifold conditions, and to so heterogeneous a population and subject, in the various stages of its development, to considerations of practical expediency rather than of abstract symmetry or scientific perfection." But with that we are not directly concerned for the purposes of this article. We may here only note, in passing, the enunciation of a doctrine, a principle, a legal fiction that "From times immemorial the land in India belonged to the State," a highly controversial doctrine for which any foundation in ancient Hindu polity is very problematical. Be that as it may, in the evolution of the revenue system of the Bombay Presidency we come to the year 1865, since when the revenue system in the Bombay Presidency assumed its present form. From that year the assessment came to be fixed for a period of thirty years, after which the assessment is liable to a revision according to the rules made under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

UNSCIENTIFIC AND INEQUITABLE.

Whether what the Government takes from the cultivators should be considered a tax on land or rent is not yet satisfactorily settled. However that may be, this much is certain that Government lays claim to and takes "a share in the produce of the land." Now, even if this claim is accepted, then under all rules of justice and equity such 'share' of a copartner must be calculated on the net profits of an industry after deducting all expenses incidental thereto. When the rates first came to be settled between the years 1865 and 1870, no such principle was kept in view, but they were fixed haphazard, on some such considerations as, how much the cultivator was accustomed to pay, how much he could pay without protest, without giving trouble in the collection, and without irretrievably ruining himself. Even the system of revising assessments after a period of thirty

(Continued on page 9)

VICEROY'S LETTER TO PRINCES.

PHYSICIAN HEAL THYSELF.

(BY SAMALDAS GANDHI).

II*

It may be a great consolation for the people of India to know that their Viceroy knows the function of "good government." But does his Government always ensure to the individuals composing the society governed, the opportunity of developing themselves as human beings? And does the much-talked of "Reign of Law" in British India of the Black Regulation fame, really represent the "general will" of the community?

That taxation should be as light and as proportionate to the means of the taxpayer to pay as possible, is a point in the Viceroy's Note on Administration of Indian States, the validity of which will seldom be doubted. But how is the "good Government" of British India to be accounted for with India's "credit in jeopardy"—to use Sir Basil's phrase—and with, to give only one instance, the certification of the Salt Tax? The unchallengeable fact is there, to the eternal shame of those concerned, that the people of this unfortunate land are, day in and day out, being crushed under the unbearable burden of the extraordinarily high taxation they are made to pay. And apart from taxation what else can be the fate of the inhabitants of British India when the financial policy of the Government of India is being constantly directed by the financial ring-leaders of Lombard Street?

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

And let those who speak of the "development of the life of the community" turn their eyes to the social, agricultural educational and other amenities that are available in British India. Moreover, that machinery in a State by which Government finds it convenient to know the needs and desires of its subjects is bound to go waste where the needs and desires of the subjects are never respected, and where certification rules the day. And again what useful purpose does His Excellency the Viceroy mean to serve by asking the Princely India to effect the separation of the judicial from the executive functions, when under His Excellency's benign rule and care the executive overlords of the various British Indian Districts also exercise judicial powers?

FROM DALHOUSE TO READING.

It is a well-known fact that from Lord Dalhousie to Lord Curzon a sort of irritating policy was pursued towards the Indian States. Lord Minto when he came to India felt at the first moment the violent throbbings raging in the hearts of the Indian Princes and, to use Ramsay's words, "he said some pacificatory things to undo the evil that Lord Curzon had left behind him."

Lord Hardinge widened the Minto declarations into principles of policy, and while investing the Maharaja of Jodhpur

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article appeared on 24th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Practice Versus Precept.

Mr. Baldwin is a man of peace. He has said so and the Tory press is never tired of reminding the whole world about it. His Foreign Minister, Sir Austen Chamberlain, also talks of peace and is ready to promote it on behalf of Britain by discussing arbitration Pacts with France and America. But the activities of an important member of the Baldwin Cabinet in Germany indicate that Tory practice is to be quite different from Tory precept. The revelations made by the German journal, "Zeitung am Mittag," only confirm what the Continental Press has been hinting at ever since Lord Birkenhead paid a visit to Germany. The Baldwin Government will do its best to draw away Germany from Russia to form an anti-Soviet bloc and then talk about peace at Geneva.

Silly Attack.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has done well in the letter from him we publish elsewhere in this issue, promptly to tear to shreds of silly criticism of him by the "Times of India" because he happens just at present not to come up to its standard of what a Labour leader should be. Mr. Joshi is blamed by the Pandits opposite Bori Bunder for not attending the strikers' meetings in Nagu Sayaji's Wadi. The journal impute to him the base motive of cowardice for his keeping away from them. He is also taken to task for stating that the Joint Strike Committee has not approved of picketing of essential service men. The refutation of these charges in Mr. Joshi's letter to us is so complete that the "Times of India" will be well advised to make the amende honourable to Mr. Joshi by retracting its allegations. No other Labour leader in Bombay can claim Mr. Joshi's knowledge of the conditions under which Bombay Labour works and the workers' confidence in him will not be shaken by these silly aspersions.

Indonesian Struggle For Freedom.

The rule of one people by another means always the repression of the struggle for freedom on the part of the ruled by means of the weapons of "organised violence" the ruling race possesses. How harsh is the treatment meted out by the Dutch Government to the people of Indonesia, the inhabitants of the Dutch Colonies in the East Indies, because the latter have been carrying on an agitation for independence was revealed during the trial of four students, Moslem youths from Java, now studying in Holland. They were tried at the Hague Court for "sedition and conspiracy", but they had to be acquitted because no evidence could be satisfactorily put up by the prosecution to prove that their activity was subversive of the State. The Oriental Information and Publicity Bureau of Delhi which has collected the details of the prosecution, gives a graphic account of the Dutch Government's repressive measures to stifle popular discontent in Indonesia. Such measures, of course, only make the people's resistance more determined and bitter.

An Eastern Achievement.

The Royal College of Surgeons in Great Britain has been celebrating the tercentenary of William Harvey reputed to have been the first to make the discovery of circulation of blood. Hakim Yusuf Isphanai, whose telegram we published on Tuesday, declares, however, that the credit of making this discovery belongs to Eastern scientists. He refers to the existence of a book by an Eastern physician Bhai Misra Benarsi who lived a hundred years before Harvey, and to a still older medical work in which the principle of circulation of blood is mentioned. In the great Ayurvedic treatise the "Shushruta", which is admitted by European scholars to have been in existence six centuries before Christ, there is a mention of this principle. In view of these diverse pieces of evidence that the East had very early knowledge of this great principle, it will be a useful academic enquiry for modern Indian medical scholars to probe into the relevant texts and establish irrefutably the claims of the East to priority of knowledge in this matter.

Heavy Postal Rates.

A correspondent, whose letter on postal rates we publish elsewhere, protests against the present heavy postal rates. Being connected with the book trade, he is able to point out that the rates are a serious handicap to the circulation of books in the country and consequently to the spread of education. He shows that under the present rates a book worth eight annas sent V.P. to a customer costs him no less than fourteen annas. He, therefore, appeals to the Government of India to lower the rates as far as possible to the old level and especially to stop the practice of registering every V.P. packet. Our correspondent's grievance is an old one and widespread. Government know it but are neither responsive to public opinion nor responsible to the people. The gain of a few thousands means much more to them than the convenience of millions.

BOMBAY M. L. C.'S ASKED TO RESIGN.

"ILLEGAL, UNSCRUPULOUS AND BARBAROUS."

COERCIVE METHODS IN BARDOLI DENOUNCED.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE.

One more largely attended meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Thursday evening, to support the Bardoli Satyagraha struggle and to congratulate the Gujarat M.L.C.'s who have resigned their membership of the Council as a protest against the inequitous policy of repression in Bardoli. Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, a leading M.L.C. from Gujarat, and Messrs. B. T. Desai, M.L.C., B. G. Horniman, Mohanlal Desai, B. G. Kher and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta addressed the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. It seemed from the enthusiasm evinced at the meeting that the citizens of Bombay were only too ready to extend their moral and material support to the struggle going on in Bardoli.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who opened the proceedings, said they were all aware that under the Land Revenue Code there must be a revision every 30 years. It was nowhere stated in that Code that the assessment must be necessarily enhanced, but it seemed to be an article of faith with the revenue officers that the revision settlement must as a rule bring about increase in the land revenue. There were some unusual features, the speaker proceeded to say, about the revision settlement in Bardoli Taluka. One was that the Government had not in this matter proceeded on their normal lines of customary procedure. The fact was now thoroughly exposed that in the case of Bardoli, Government had not instituted even a regular enquiry that ought to precede any proposal regarding enhancement of taxation. The annual assessment in Bardoli Taluka amounted to nearly Rs. 5 lakhs, but according to the revision settlement it was going to be somewhere near 6,10,000. People of Bardoli honestly believed that the enhanced taxation was not only excessive, but it was utterly unjust.

AN EGREGIOUS BLUNDER.

It was no wonder that the tax-ridden poor ryots of Bardoli were asking for an open and fresh enquiry into the real state of affairs. The speaker was absolutely convinced that in the matter of Bardoli the Government officers had egregiously blundered. They had, moreover, failed to take the preliminary precautions which the Government themselves had accepted as necessary. Government had all along tenaciously and obstinately refused to give the people of Bardoli the opportunities to which they were entitled even under law. (Shame.) It was now for the people of India to stand by the people of Bardoli in this struggle which was soon bound to assume an immense magnitude and all-India importance. (Applause.) The determination of the people of Bardoli was simply wonderful and could inspire any one with confidence.

GOVERNOR'S FAILURE.

Referring to the attitude of the Governor, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta remarked that Sir Leslie Wilson had so far been reputed to be a level-headed gentleman. Of course, he had done his precious little for the Presidency, but it could not be said that he had hitherto done anything outrageous. (Laughter.) The speaker saw a great lack of responsibility on the part of the Governor in the latter's reply to the correspondence of Gujarat M.L.C.'s. His Excellency had adopted a tone and a manner which were highly objectionable and highly discreditable to a man of his position and responsibility. (Cheers.) The speaker thought that the Governor had betrayed a most lamentable lack of the proprieties of the situation. Proceeding, he said he strongly objected to the tone of the letter written by Mr. Ker to Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai.

ALL-INDIA BEHIND BARDOLI.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then warmly congratulated the nine M.L.C.'s from Gujarat on their courageous stand. He had not the least doubt, he added, that the whole of India was behind the people of Bardoli in this struggle. (Cheers.) Up till now only three heroes had gone to jail under different terms of imprisonment. But he was sure that the moment the occasion arose the people of Bombay would flock to Bardoli in special trains in their usual hundreds and thousands to disobey any orders of Government declaring the movement to be illegal. (Loud cheers.) The Pathan Raj which they witnessed in Bardoli was an eloquent testimony to the failure of Government to rule the people of India. (Hear, hear.)

ARBITRARY INCREASE.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, an M.L.C. for Nadiad and the leader of the nine M.L.C.'s from Gujarat, who have resigned their membership of the Council as a protest against the high-handed policy of Government, then moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the action of the Bombay Government in arbitrarily increasing the assessment on land in the Bardoli Taluka, without due and proper inquiry, and in attempting to recover such increased assessment by illegal, coercive, unscrupulous and barbarous methods. The meeting congratulates the people of the Bardoli Taluka on their just refusal to submit to such a tyrannical burden, and assures

(Continued on Next Page.)

FATE OF CONFISCATED LANDS

COLLECTOR'S FIAT

SURAT, May 24.

Over the signature of Mr. Hartshorn the Collector of Surat a notification in connection with the Bardoli Satyagraha has been issued. In the notification Mr. Hartshorn informs the landholders of Bardoli that their lands once confiscated by Government for non-payment of revenue and sold to other parties would under no circumstances be returned to the original holders because the new purchasers are given a definite assurance to that effect. —A.P.

SIMON COMMISSION AT WORK

NO MORE ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING PROCEDURE

COLD WEATHER PROGRAMME

LONDON, May 23.

The itinerary of the Simon Commission has been provisionally settled as follows:—

Poona 12th October.
Lahore 30th October
Karachi 11th November.
Peshawar 16th November.
Delhi 21st November
Lucknow 28th November.
Patna 12th December.
Calcutta 21st December.
Shillong 2nd January, 1929.
Calcutta 12th January.
Rangoon 29th January.
Madras 18th February.
Nagpur 13th March.
Delhi 25th March..

The Commission continues to meet and confer on various aspects of its inquiry preparatory to taking evidence in India in October. The Commission met to-day and resolved that it was desirable to publish the fact, that it was not proposing to make any fresh announcement regarding the procedure already proposed, which it considers provides suitable basis for co-operation, and this is the united view of all its members.—Reuter.

JUSTICITES AND SIMON COMMISSION

RAJA OF PANAGAL'S INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR

MADRAS, May 23.

The Ootacamund correspondent of the "Hindu" says that the Raja of Panagal had an interview with the Governor and it is popularly believed that among the subjects discussed must have been the Justices' attitude towards the Simon Commission and the prospects of forming a committee of the legislature.—A. P.

"ITALIA" RETURNING TO SPITZBURGEN.

AN HOUR'S FLIGHT OVER NORTH POLE

LONDON, May 24.

Oslo.—The "Italia" flew over the North Pole for about an hour between one and two in the morning. It is now returning to Spitzbergen.—Reuter.

MCNARYHAUGER FARM RELIEF BILL.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE EXERCISES HIS VETOING POWER.

LONDON, May 24.

Washington.—Political circles are much exercised over the possible effect at the forthcoming presidential election of the action of President Coolidge in vetoing the McNaryhauger Farm Relief Bill seeking to establish a loan fund of 80 millions sterling for farmers and an equalisation fee to assist in marketing surplus agricultural commodities profitably. The Bill has been criticised on the ground that it closely follows the principles of Stevenson rubber scheme inasmuch as it provides for Government control and supervision over farm prices. The Bill has been returned to the Senate which will now decide whether to pass it over the President's veto or introduce the measure acceptable to President Coolidge. —Reuter.

DR. TAGORE SLIGHTLY IMPROVING

TO STAY IN SOUTH OF FRANCE TO RECUPERATE HEALTH.

BOMAY, May 24.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Coonoor, South India, under date to-day:—

"Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has slightly improved in health at Coonoor, but is still far from strong. He takes steamer from Madras itself, travelling by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Chantilly. He is likely to stay in the south of France recuperating but for reasons of health, his future programme must be regarded as uncertain."—A. P.

WINNER OF WORLD'S BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 24.

New York.—Bushy Graham beat Corporal Izzy Schwartz in a fifteen-round contest. The winner will be recognised as bantam-weight champion of the world. —Reuter's Special.

SHOLAPUR MILLS WORKING AT FULL STRENGTH

SHOLAPUR, May 24.

The Sholapur mills are working at full strength to-day.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

ARE FORMER AN OBSTACLE TO LATTER?

SIR P. PATTANIS REPUDIATION.

LONDON, May 24.

Interviewed by reuter, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, dealing with the position of Indian States in any future development of political institutions in British India, emphatically repudiated the suggestion that had been made in certain quarters that the existence of Indian States is an obstacle to the political advancement of British India. He asserted that the States certainly did not desire to interfere in the politics of British India and they equally resented Indian politicians interfering in the politics of States. Sir P. Pattani did not think that the States were eager to tender evidence before the Simon Commission in camera or otherwise, but he thought that if they tendered evidence at all it would best be done publicly.—Reuter.

CONVICTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION

MILL MG. AGENT HEAVILY SENTENCED

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

The City Magistrate to-day convicted Mr. Achutlal Chunilal, Managing Agent, the Hindustan Oil Mill, of the charge of misappropriating Rs. 20,000, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, six months' further rigorous imprisonment, under Section 477, I.P.C., and under Section 282, Indian Companies Act, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 5,000 or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment, the two sentences to run concurrently.—A.P.

JAIN-PALITANA DISPUTE.

DRAFT AGREEMENT REACHED.

SIMLA, May 24.

A draft agreement over the Jain-Palitana dispute has been reached.—A.P.

PHOSGENE AFFAIR AND THE LEAGUE

INTERVENTION OUT OF QUESTION

LONDON, May 24.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the League of Nations intervention in the phosgene affair is completely out of question. It is claimed that the mere fact of storing phosgene does not constitute infraction of the regulations as German trade in phosgene for industrial purposes is internationally recognised.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN CONSIGNEE'S STATEMENT

LONDON, May 24.

New York.—The statement has been cabled here that Stolzenberg Works at Hamburg have been shipping forty tons of phosgene to the United States every year. The President of Heydent Chemical Corporation which is mentioned as one of the consignees said that his Company had not purchased phosgene from Stolzenburg Works for a year, as gas was now being produced in America. Heyden Corporation uses gas for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO PICKETING IN MILL AREAS.

THREE VOLUNTEER'S ARRESTED AND CONVICTED.

LEADERS TO START SATYAGRAHA

OWNERS' REPLY TO STRIKE COMMITTEE.

"Picketing" culminated in the arrest and conviction of three volunteers of the Joint Strike Committee on Thursday. All the three were charged before the Honorary Magistrate at the Dadar Court for disorderly behaviour. It appears two volunteers stopped a lorry conveying a number of clerks to the Elphinstone Mill and when asked to go away by the police refused to obey the order. They were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or suffer 7 days' simple imprisonment. For a similar offence Pandurang Atmaram who was picketing near the Prahalad Mill was fined Rs. 5 or, in default, suffer one week's simple imprisonment. The volunteers refused to pay fines and courted imprisonments.

LEADERS TO START SATYAGRAHA.

Arrests like these have led the leaders to think seriously of starting Satyagraha with a view to prevent "black-legs" from entering mills. At a meeting of the volunteers held at the Damodar Thakersey Hall on Thursday evening it was decided to resort to Satyagraha from Friday. A Satyagraha corps has been started and the pledge requires the volunteer to stick on at the mill gates and peacefully prevent "black-legs" from entering mills and if necessary court imprisonment. The same meeting congratulated those who had already gone to prison "for the cause of labour." Mr. Mirajkar, who is in charge of the volunteers, strongly refuted at the meeting the report published in an evening paper that the "wages" of the volunteers were delayed. He said no "wages" were paid to the volunteers, but a small sum of annas four was paid to them as honorarium and that was paid regularly.

The strike entered in its 39th day and yet there was no change in the situation.

MILL INDUSTRY'S PROFITS NOT HIGH.

OWNERS' REPLY TO STRIKE COMMITTEE'S REJOINDER

With reference to the last statement of the Joint Mill Strike Committee, the Acting Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, has sent the following reply:—

"It is hardly necessary to give any detailed reply to the Strike Committee's rejoinder, as the same is admittedly intended to be merely propaganda, leaving untouched the hard facts published by our Association. The Strike Committee does not appear to concern itself with facts, being too busy asking the workers to continue an unjustifiable strike. The figures of profits given are incorrect, and there was no necessity to refer to any other than the authentic and audited figures placed before the Tariff Board and published by them after close investigation.

ANNUAL PROFIT OF 2-1/2 CRORES.

From these, it will be clear that the total profits for six years—1917 to 1922—i.e., including all boom years, came to Rs. 33 crores and 90 lakhs; whereas the losses for the following four years amounted to Rs. 8 crores and 54 lakhs. Thus the total net profits earned during the 10 years 1917-1926 will work out at Rs. 25 crores and 36 lakhs, or, on average, Rs. 2-1/2 crores per annum. The total capital sunk on machinery and buildings at present is Rs. 46 crores. The figures for various years are given in the table on page 241 of the Tariff Board Report from which it will be seen that the average capital invested in the mills during this period works out approximately to Rs. 36 crores. The profit earned, including boom years when extraordinary high profits were made, therefore, works out at 7 per cent. on the total capital invested, as represented by Block Account. We think this will be clear even to the Strike Committee, and would point out that this average percentage is being reduced materially by the continuance of the present conditions.

PROFITS NOT HIGH.

We also hope that they will realise that these profits are less than were considered reasonable by the Tariff Board, and also by the Government of India, as a normal return on capital invested in an industry, their ideas being 8 per cent.

It is, therefore, useless to talk of high profits made during an abnormal period in the face of the present continuous losses. During the past five years overhead charges have been substantially reduced; wages alone stand to-day at the same high level as during the apex of the boom period.

COST OF LIVING.

As regards the cost of living, we have already published a statement giving details. We might here repeat that, taking the cost of living in 1914 at 100, the averages for 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1926 and 1927 are as follows: 154, 175, 183, 173, 154, 155, 154, and the index figure during April, 1928, stands at 144. These statistics are taken from the "Bombay Labour Gazette", and it is absurd to contend that the cost of living has not gone down.

We attach hereto a chart which will make it clear as to the rise in weavers' wages compared to the cost of living. Charts for other departments show similar results, and this is a striking commentary upon the position of labour in the Textile Industry as it exists to-day."

(We have received a copy of chart showing relation between the cost of living and weavers' wages for the years 1914 to 1928.)

NO POWER TO INTERVENE.

GOVERNOR ON STRIKE SITUATION

In his reply to the toast proposed by Mr. Hotson at the dinner held in his honour by the Mahableshwar Club His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson made a reference to the strike situation in Bombay His Excellency said.

"It is true that this last season at Mahableswar has by no means been the happiest I have spent, for my mind, and that of the members of Government, have

(Continued on Next Page.)

GROSSLY UNTRUE STATEMENTS

MR. ANDREWS CONTRADICTS MR. HARTSHORN

EXTREMELY INSULTING TO MEMORY OF MR. R. D. TATA AND SIR RATAN

COONOOR, May 24.

"As one who has been intimately associated with labour in Tata Steel Works Jamshedpur which is the largest of Tata industries employing nearly 30,000 workmen", says Mr. C. F. Andrews in an interview to Free Press "I would wish contradict Mr. Hartshorn's statement that Messrs Tatas with whom Mr. Saklatwala had been associated were known to be worst employers of labour in the world. I am not acquainted with other Tata industries but concerning their largest industry at Jamshedpur such a remark is grossly untrue and should be immediately withdrawn. It is also extremely insulting to the memory of late Mr. R. D. Tata and Sir Ratan to whom the workers themselves paid sincere heartfelt tribute on their decease.

Mr. Hartshorn should not insult the memory of these two noble men who built up the national industry at Jamshedpur.—Free Press.

SIR JOHN SIMON DISCONSOLATE.

SIR M. DADABHOY WANTS HARTSHORN'S REMOVAL

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent wires from London:—

Earl Winterton refused to be drawn

(Continued on Next Page.)

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70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR H. BUTLER OPTIMISTIC

NEED FOR INDO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION

INDIAN PRINCES' CASE

LONDON, May 23.

The officials are arranging London end for the Indian Princes and a special organisation is busily dealing with the documents which are pouring in from individual states illustrating the Princes' viewpoint. The Maharaja of Patiala's presence in London is delayed owing to the illness of the Maharani involving medical consultations in Paris to which Dr. Rushbrook Williams is shortly paying a flying visit.

Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir William Marris were entertained at luncheon by the British Indian Union. Lord Reading presiding paid a tribute to the Indian Civil Service and eulogised the work of Sir H. Butler and Sir W. Marris.. .

Sir H. Butler responding declared the more the Britishers could help Indians in this country, as Indians helped the Britishers in India, the better it would be for the Empire. Referring to the past and future changes of the Constitution of India, Sir H. Butler said that they had already achieved much which was considered impossible when he first went to India. Despite all difficulties and misunderstandings, he was still optimistic about India, and hoped to remain optimistic about India until the end. Sir William Marris expressed deep gratitude to the Public Services in India, and paid a glowing tribute to the simplicity and loyalty of the people of the United Provinces.—Reuter.

SIR P. PATTANI'S MEMORANDUM TO BUTLER COMMISSION

LONDON, May 23.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani accompanied by the minor Maharaja of Bhawanagar sails for India to-morrow. Reuter understands that Sir P. Pattani has submitted a memorandum to the Butler Commission.—Reuter.

SIR C. P. R. IYER REJOINS N. H. R. LEAGUE

MADRAS, May 24.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has rejoined the National Home Rule League and is writing to Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, General Secretary, All-India Liberal Federation to enroll him as a member of the Federation.—A.P.

CROSSLY UNTRUE STATEMENTS.

(Continued from previous Page.)

when questioned by Mr. Saklatvala regarding Mr. Hartshorn in the House of Commons to-day, remarking the matter was a private quarrel between two honourable members.

Mr. Saklatvala endeavoured to supplement the question but was turned down by the Speaker.

Afterwards, he went to the Lobby, where the disconsolate figure of Sir John Simon, obviously perturbed by the turn of events, was discussing the situation with his colleagues.

Mr. Hartshorn is not at present in London.

There is a growing volume of resentment against Mr. Vernon Hartshorn and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, of which Tata Birla Brothers and Babukhai Ambalals are members, have had a protest prepared addressed to the Premier, Sir John Simon, and Mr. MacDonald asking for Mr. Hartshorn's removal.

Sir Manackji Dadabhoy, interviewed, also protested against the speech and suggested that Mr. Hartshorn should retire, so as to restore confidence in the personnel of the Commission.

ONE MORE NAIL.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The Managing Committee of the Deccan Merchants' Association under the chairmanship of Mr. S. K. Pupala, has passed the following resolution in its special meeting held on the 24th instant:—

"The Deccan Merchants' Association strongly condemns the unwarranted statement concerning one of the largest Indian mercantile Corporation "The Tatas," made by Mr. Hartshorn, a member of the British Parliament, a representative of the British Labour Party, and a member of the British Parliamentary Commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon.

"The Association further notes, with painful surprise, that such a nasty and unjustifiable aspertion against an Indian firm should have emanated from a person holding a responsible position and expected to judge impartially and advise accordingly the British Parliament on the future status of India."

Oslo.—The airship "Italia" left for Pole at 4/40 this morning. The weather is favourable.—Reuter.

VAKILS IN HIGH COURTS

INCREASING THEIR CHANCES TO BECOME JUDGES.

OBJECT OF INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL

LONDON, May 24.

One object of the Indian High Courts Bill which passed the first reading in the House of Lords on 21st May is to increase the chances of leading vakils becoming judges in India. The text of the Bill has now been issued accompanied by a memorandum pointing out that provision of the Government of India Act requiring that at least onethird of the Judges of the High Court should be barristers has often tended to result in making it a necessity that a Barrister should be selected for a vancancy in a High Court Bench in preference to a Vakil whose qualifications may be markedly superior. This inconvenience will be removed by the addition of the words "or pleaders" as proposed in the Bill which also seeks to open the post of Chief Justice to members of Indian Courts who do not have the qualifications of Barrister.—Reuter.

BOMBAY M. L. C.'S ASKED TO RESIGN.

(Continued from previous Page.)

them of the sincere support of the people of Bombay in their courageous stand against official Zulum."

Speaking on the resolution, Rao Saheb Desai put the whole situation in a nutshell. Speaking generally of the land revenue system in India, he remarked that the whole system was illegal and based on erroneous presumptions. It was the policy of Government all along to extort as much money from poor agriculturists and cultivators as possible. The law was so devised as to suit the purpose of Government. The land revenue tax, the speaker proceeded, stood on a different footing from the income-tax and other taxes which were levied on actual income. If a mill-owner closed his mill, he was, under law, entitled to the remission of his income-tax, but that was not the case with the land revenue tax. The procedure in regard to the collection of the land revenue tax was altogether peculiar The tax was there whether the land gave the estimated yield or not. Now if they considered for a moment the conditions prevailing in Bardoli Taluka, they would be easily convinced that Bardoli had a good case this year for a remission of land revenue tax.

UNJUST AND ARBITRARY.

The enhanced revenue assessment in Bardoli, the speaker maintained, was so excessive that there was very little to choose between paying this increased tax and letting the land remain follow. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai quoted chapter and verse to prove how the enhanced taxation was utterly unjust, arbitrary and based on erroneous data.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, seconding the resolution, said that the struggle in Bardoli had revealed to them and to the whole world now, with all their agitation and everything they had done during the last ten years, India still appeared to be no farther on the road of freedom than she was ten years back. It was also revealed to them that the Government never meant to let go the essential means of control which they regarded as their birth-right and which they wanted to hold fast till Indians were strong enough to wrest these means from them.

The resolution was put to vote and was unanimously carried with acclamation.

M.L.C.'S CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, M.L.C. for the City of Bombay South, moved the second resolution which ran as follows:—

"This meeting congratulates the nine members of the Bombay Legislative Council from Gujarat on their spirited action in resigning from the Council as a protest against the obstinate refusal of the Government of Bombay to do justice to the peasants of the Bardoli Taluka, and recommend to the members representing the Bombay City to give their moral support to the Gujarat M.L.C.'s by tending their own resignations from the Council."

The speaker narrated the circumstances under which Mr. Nariman's resolution regarding the land revenue policy in general and Bardoli question in particular was defeated in the Council. So long as there were Sind Muslims and Non-Brahmins in the Council, he went on to say, it was hoping against hope to have any popular victory. It was a painful surprise to him that the three Indian Ministers and the two Indian Executive Councillors forming the Cabinet of the Government of Bombay were not bold and patriotic enough to raise even their little finger to prevent the Government from pursuing the policy of repression in Bardoli. (Shame.)

SUBSCRIBE 5 LAKHS OF RUPEES.

Proceeding, the speaker appealed to Bombay to subscribe at least 5 lakhs of rupees towards the national struggle now going on in Bardoli Taluka. They had also to enlist themselves as volunteers in large numbers for collecting money

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lansbury asked whether the Madras Government had held up and reclaimed the money sent to Mrs. Besant to be used to pay fees of poor students. Lord Winterton replied that he had no information on the subject.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 24.

Singapore.—From the dark forests of the Unfederated State of Trengganu it is reported that the Malays quarrelling over the jungle rights have collided with the police. The latter fired to scatter the demonstrators with the result that several Malays were hit. There are no details, but the Federated Malay States police reinforcements have been sent to the scene of the trouble.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 24.

Washington.—In reply to the American Note of 16th May the Foreign Minister of the Peking Government has given assurance to Mr. MacMurray that foreign residents will be protected.—Reuter.

and for offering Satyagraha when they would be called upon to do so. It was their national duty to translate their feelings into actions. Referring to the resignations of the Swaraj Party, the speaker told the audience that he and Mr. Nariman were carrying their resolutions in their pockets. They had already written to Mr. Ginwalla and he (speaker) was certain that Mr. Ginwalla would gladly fall in line with them. (Applause.) If all the members who would be resigning were re-elected at the top of the polls, it would unmistakably indicate that the entire population of the Bombay Presidency was behind the people of Bardoli in their struggle. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, who seconded the resolution, wanted the Minister also to resign.

The resolution was carried 'nem con'.

SUBSCRIBE TO FUND.

Mr. B. G. Kher moved the third and the last resolution of the meeting. It ran as follows:—

"This meeting earnestly requests the public of Bombay to subscribe generously to the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund and thereby enable the national struggle in Bardoli to be carried on vigorously."

Seconded by Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, this resolution also was unanimously carried amidst applause. This brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

DO NOT BE INFLUENCED BY PERSUASION OR THREATS

PARSI LEADERS' APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS

BARDOLI, May 23.

Messrs. K. K. Suntoke, K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., E. R. Hirjeebehedin, A. B. Godrej, B. F. Bharucha, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Messrs. S. P. Kapadia, F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C., Kekobad F. Nariman, P. H. Mirza, M. K. Patel, Dr. Jehangir Dhondi asd Miss Muthu Behen Petit have issued an appeal to their co-religionists in the Surat District, requesting them not to be influenced in any way by the Government's attempts at persuasion and threats and not to help the "bureaucracy" at all in connection with the Satyagraha movement. The signatories congratulate those Parsis who have joined the no-tax campaign, and appeal those who have kept aloof from the campaign, not to co-operate with the Government as against the people by purchasing confiscated land or property or livestock. The appeal has been broadcast in the whole district and in the villages adjacent to Bardoli Taluka which are situated in Baroda territory.—A.P.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT

FIVE BARDOLI SATYAGRAHIS DISCHARGED.

SURAT, May 24.

Five out of 19 accused charged under Sections 142, 186 and 353, I. P. C., in connection with the Bardoli Satyagraha have been discharged by the Resident Magistrate, Bardoli, on the ground that the prosecution evidence is insufficient.—A. P.

LILLOOAH WORKSHOPS TO BE REOPENED

E. I. R. AGENT'S MOVE

CALCUTTA, May 23.

In a notice issued by the Agent, E. I. Railway, which has been translated into different vernaculars, it is stated that, as he is satisfied that a number of strikers are anxious to resume work, and as he does not want to cause hardship to them, arrangements are being made to re-open the Lillooah workshops and stores depot from May 25. The workshops will be kept open throughout each day to afford opportunities to willing men to return to work at any hour of the day.

It is understood the Railway has appointed two senior members of the staff, one European and one Indian to be posted at Lilloah and hear and report on the grievances of individual workmen.—A. P.

SINDH AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

STRONG PLEA FOR SEPARATION.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND'S INSPIRING ADDRESS.

Ever since the famous Delhi offer was made by the Muslim leaders in March last year as the basis for an abiding unity between the Hindus and Muslims, the question of the separation of Sindh from the Presidency which formed an essential part of that offer has, strangely enough, become the bone of contention between the two major communities in the country, thus blocking the way for the speedy realisation of that amity and concord for which the country is thirsting. Though the National Congress accepted the offer, and the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta ratified it, the Hindu Maha Sabha scents some mischief (for which there is no cause whatsoever) and therefore, seems determined to defy the Congress and see that Sndh is not separated from the Bombay Presidency. But do the Sindhis themselves favour separation? Will Sind be able to maintain herself financially as a separate administrative province? These formed the theme of discussion at the Students' Brotherhood on Thursday evening when Swami Govindanand, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Vice-President of the Sind Hindu Maha Sabha, Maulana Abdul Majid, and Mr. Jethmal Parsram Gulraj—Sindhis all—delivered very stirring, very convincing lectures. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, introduced the distinguished speakers in appropriate terms.

ORIGIN OF MOVEMENT.

Swami Govindanand who first addressed the meeting, traced the origin of the movement for the separation of Sind. All those Hindus who were now the most vociferous in opposing the separation to-day, he averred, were the champion of the Separatists as early as 1914, and he could not understand the sudden change in them. He analysed the problem threadbare and made out a strong and unchallengeable case in favour of the separation. He declared with firm conviction that the Hindu in Sindh had nothing to fear from the Muslim in Sindh. The Muslims, who formed the bulk of th population, were very backward. They were denied the benefits of education and progress and for all practical purposes they were worse than serfs. On the other hand the Hindus had built up a strength for themselves through their industry and sacrifices which towered against the odds in numbers. The perfect peace, security and harmony the Hindus enjoyed in the villages where their number was infinitesimal and the sacred respect in which the Muslims held the Hindu women were a sure guarantee that under the Muslim majority the Hindu minority had nothing to fear. Without the Sindhi Hindus, Sind was nothing. The Muslims knew it.

PRESENT CONDITION DETRIMENTAL TO SINDHIS.

The Swami had no doubts about it that the continuation of the present condition would be to the permanent detriment of the Sindhis themselves. The Bombay Government could not see to the needs of Sindh. She was denied the benefits of reforms and the Commissioner was the Government. The poor state of such a rich province like Sindh was testimony to the fact that Sindh was neglected. The sooner Sindh was separated, the better it would be for themselves.

Concluding the Swami made a fervent appeal to the patriotism of the Hindus. He was surprised to find the present opposition to the separation, while he had hoped that there would be universal approbation. He declared that the true origin of the people of Sindh was confined to the four corners of Sindh itself. If only other parts of the country realised the volume of opinion behind the clamour for separation, it would then be clear how to treat the present opposition. Was this question so important as to divert the nation's attention from the real issue towards this trivial question? But it had been made a pivotal question, and it seemed not only the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity, but even the problem of Swaraj seemed to hinge on the solution of this question. He protested against the shilly-shallying attitude of the leaders. He wanted the Congress to stand upon its resolution and declared its determination to stand by its conviction. The weakness on the part of the Congress was strengthening the reactionary communalists, and th bureaucracy was entrenching itself.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

The real need of the hour was unity and concerted action. If by separating Sindh they could purchase unity, the price was indeed cheap.

Before sitting down the Swami made a fervent appeal to view the things in their true perspective and not be led away by false arguments.

Maulana Abdul Majid who followed placed the Muslim point of view in this matter. He pointed out that even those Hindu leaders who opposed the separation of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency accepted the principle underlying the separation and he hoped that they would also soon realise that the demand for separation was only just and in the best interests of the people of Sindh.

GO AND BE CONVINCED.

The last speaker, Mr. Jethmal considered the question from all points of view, and one by one he smashed all arguments advanced by the anti-separationists. He analysed the financial aspects of the question and conclusively proved that Sindh as a separate province would be a greater source of happiness and contentment to the bulk of the population which was steeped in ignorance and poverty. He was sure that if the leaders who were now labouring to find a suitable solution of the problem would find it quite easy if they went and saw things for themselves in Sindh.

SEPARATION VITAL.

Sindh was growing into a position of importance. There were factors in the growth of Sindh for whose successful development the constitution of Sindh into a separate province was vital. Concluding the speaker invited leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others to go to Sind and be convinced of the concensus of influential opinion in favour of separation instead of wasting the nation's precious time in needless discussions and confabulations.

Mrs. Naidu's concluding remarks brought the proceedings to a close.

TERRIFIC BOMB EXLPOSION.

OUTRAGE ATTRIBUTED TO ANTI-FASCISTS

HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES

LONDON, May 23.

Buenos Aires.—Nine were killed and forty were injured by the explosion at the Italian Consulate of a bomb hidden in a cupboard in a room where the clerks were working. The bomb tore a hole, six feet by four feet, in the wall and shattered the windows, while the walls tottered. Utmost confusion prevailed owing to the Transport Strike Authorities delaying reaching the scene. The police attribute the outrage to anti-Fascists.

Two hundred were present at the Consulate at the time of the explosion. The Consul-General was absent. Ambulances were inadequate, and private cars were commandered to hospital the wounded. The fire added to the horror of the scene. The firemen are desperately working to extricate those buried in the debris. Several near the cupboard were blown to pieces.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 24.

Buenos Aires.—There was more excitement when the employees of a chemists shop owned by a prominent local Fascist opened the satchel which a customer had left behind found bomb with its fuse sputtering, and extinguished it in nick of time.—Reuter's Special.

M. VENIZELOS RECONSIDERING DECISION

RETURN TO POLITICS A NECESSITY

LONDON, May 23.

Athens.—M. Venizelos has issued a statement saying that the resignation of M. Cafandáris has compelled him to reconsider his decision to abstain from politics. Although he recognises that his return to politics will embitter party strife, he says that it is his duty to resume the leadership of the Liberals who are strongest bulwark against dictatorship and kindred evils.—Reuter.

MR. JADHAV EXPLAINS

MISINTERPRETATION OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

BOMBAY, May 24.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, ex-Minister, Bombay Government, and Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Council, has published an explanation in the press that he did not attend he All-Parties' Conference as a delegate but only as a visitor, that he did not take any part whatsoever in the deliberations of the Conference, and that the Constitution that is being prepared by the Conference will ultimately have to go before the Parliament and in fact, before the Simon Commission, although it will be submitted to the Viceroy. .This will clearly be, in his view, an indirect blow at the boycott of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT AT A CASTE DINNER

POONA, May 24.

One thousand persons belonging to the Mali caste, to which Jyotiba Phule belonged, are alleged to have abruptly left a caste marriage dinner here when it was noticed that an uncle of Mr. Phule, Municipal Councillor and grandson of Jyotiba Phule, attended the dinner. It is thought that this social boycott was due to the Municipal Councillor having allegedly described his grandfather Jyotiba as a Christian missionary during the debate at the Poona City Municipality on the Phule statue controversy.—A. P.

"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS

TRIBUNAL TO INQUIRE INTO POLICE CONDUCT

HOME SECRETARY'S MOTION ADOPTED

LONDON, May 23.

In the House of Commons unanimously adopted Sir W. Joynson-Hicks' motion to establish a tribunal to inquire into the case in which Miss Savage was interrogated by Scotland Yard, after the withdrawal of the Labourite amendment to secure one woman on the tribunal. Sir W. T. Hicks announced that the Tribunal would consist of the Ex-Justice of Appeal, Sir Eldon Banks as Chairman, J. J. Withers, M.P., (Conservative) and Lees Smith, M.P., (Labourite).—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO PICKETING IN MILL AREAS.

(Continued from previous Page.)

been distracted from thought of the enjoyment of this delightful hill station by events which have occurred in other parts of the Presidency—by the mill strike in Bombay the troubles in Bardoli, and by a heavy amount of work in our preparation for the next visit of the Simon Commission. I have been urged to go to Bombay and to Bardoli, and I did go to the former place, and am quite prepared at any moment to go again if I can be of any use.

"It would be out of place, on an occasion such as this, to deal with these troubles at any length, but I feel bound to make one or two remarks; and I cannot help saying that the responsibility for the mill strike and the sufferings of the mill hands rests entirely on the shoulders of those who made the workers leave their work—whether they wished it or not—without giving the millowners any opportunity of even considering what the grievances of the men were. There must be give and take between Capital and Labour. They are both essential each to the other, and I believe there are few differences of opinion which cannot be settled if the parties concerned will only get round a table, when the difficulties of each can be examined in a spirit which is imbued with a desire to come to a satisfactory and amicable settlement. In this strike, no such chance was given to either the owners or men by those who are leading the men, and the only result of what these leaders have done is great and needless suffering on the part of the mill hands.

ANSWER TO CRITICS.

"It is all very well for cities to say that Government should summon a Conciliation Board or a round table conference and, as I saw suggested in one paper, make an award, a fiat, or a treaty. Government has no powers to do any such thing except at the invitation of both the parties concerned. You may remember that we endeavoured to get such powers after the mill strike in the early days of 1924 but, just before our Bill was to be presented to the Legislative Council, we had to put off such presentation as we were informed that this was an all-India question, and that the Government of India would introduce legislation to deal with this most important question. We have not yet got that legislation, but Government is only too anxious to see an end to the dispute—so disastrous to the men and families who work in this great industry, and we have done everything possible up to the present. If we can do more, it can only be when we are asked to, for, as I have pointed out, we have no statutory authority under which we can act, and if we attempt to take any action outside our statutory powers, there is, believe me, a grave danger of making a bad position far worse than it is to-day.

"I think I am well enough known for people to realise that the charms of Mahableshwar are not keeping me from Bombay, but it must be remembered that Government is here now and we are in daily—almost hourly—touch with all that is happening, and I have yet to discover how the fact of my sitting at the Secretariat in Bombay—neglecting, at the same time, the work of administration—is to assist, until we are shown some way in which we can help to a solution to a position which is so seriously affecting the lives of the unfortunate victims of this strike—namely, the mill-hands and their families.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

"My advice to the mill-hands is to trust the men who have worked for them in the past—men like Mr. Joshi and Mr. Ginwala, who have spared no effort to form a constitutional Union. Let them represent the case of the mill-hands to the Millowners' Association, and let them discuss, assisted by other members of their Union, the points of difference. Let the mill-hands give them their confidence, but the workers in the mills must realise the difficulties of the Millowners at a time of grave slackness of trade; and let them enter into negotiations on behalf of the mill-hands, so as to work out a settlement which means an agreement on a permanent basis, so that the mill-hands no longer shall be made to suffer by sudden stoppages of work which spells for them and their families distress and hardship."

UNITY OR ARMED NEUTRALITY?

CONGRESS LEADERS IN A BIG HOLE.

DR. MOONJE'S ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY, May 23.

Dr. Moonje, M. L. A , has issued the following statement to the press on the All Parties' Conference:

The All Parties' Conference has met and again been adjourned. I heartily congratulate it on its resourcefulness and business-like ending. But I regret very much the offence, both gratuitous and unwise, given to Pandit Motilalji by the Moslem spokesmen of the Muslim League. The wonder of it all, however, is that in those who have offended and practically insulted the great leader of the Congress, is included the veteran Khilafatist, the Big Brother. From my point of view, I wonder if there is now one single Hindu in the 22 crores of them, who can claim the privilege of still owning the confidence of the Moslems when a Hindu like Pandit Motilalji who has always prided himself in proclaiming to the world that he is neither a Hindu nor a Moslem, has forfeited that confidence. The Moslem temper has become so delicately balance of late that the least difference with its cherished ideas suddenly upsets it completely. I hope and trust that the greater and more diplomatic leaders of the Moslems will see the blunder committed and placate the offended prestige of Pandit Motilalji. As for the result of the meetings of the All Parties Conference so far held, I am sure the Moslems are now convinced of the futility of needlessly insisting on their communal demands as they, by now, must have come to know that they cannot stampede others into believing that there is really any organic relation from the merit point of view between joint electorates and separation of Sind. If Dr. Ansari the President, sincerely bemoans that "valuable time of the country has been lost," and desires to "escape the odium which the next generation will heap upon you for not doing your duty at the time when the opportunity was given to you," let him come out boldly and advise his Moslem leaders not to insist upon having their communal demands accepted by others who in principle are opposed to the introduction of communalism in the public administration of the country, and he will find that all reactions stimulated by their communal activities will at once subside. Let us draft our common constitution with joint electorates and present a united front to the Simon seven. After we shall have attained Swaraj there will be time enough to settle amicably or otherwise as may be found expedient then about the regrouping or redistributing of Provinces in India. If slavery is hell it must be equally so both to the Hindus and to the Moslems; then why should the Moslems choose to act as obstacles in the common way of the attainment of Swaraj?

EVIL PRESENTIMENT.

As for the Simon Commisson, I have no faith that either its boycott by us will subtract from or our co-operation with it will add to what the Government may have already decided upon doing in respect of the future constitution of India. The Britishers, as the Marathi proverb goes, listen to all and make a grand show thereof, but do exactly and only what their interests will dictate. But if the appointment of a commission is an insult to the national selfrespect of India then it is so both to the Hindus and Moslems equally. The Hindus have decided upon boycotting the Commission, irrespective of the manner in which what are called the Moslem demands are disposed of eventually. Then why should Dr. Ansari indulge in the evil presentiment that, if settlement of the Hindu Moslem differences is not arrived at "we may rest assured that the Simon Commission when it returns in October next will have an easy walk over." In plain words, does he fear that the Moslems will break away from the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha and decide upon co-operation with the Commission. It is frankly too much for us to believe that the Moslem league of Mr. Jinnah will then cease to regard the Commission as an insult to India and the Moslems. If the Hindus were not to agree to the Moslem demand of separation of Sind, are we given to understand that the Moslems will prefer British Bureaucracy to Swaraj? I cannot think so uncomplimentary of my Moslem brethren.

But why should Sind be separated from Bombay? Has anybody yet given any valid reason for it, except the camouflage of the Congress plea of dividing India linguistically, which is on the face of it a thoroughly impracable proposition, or the blunt mentality of aggression, which cannot be more aptly delineated than in the language of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad? The Maulana Sahib in his speech supporting the resolution of the last Calcutta Moslem League says as follows:

"Maulana Abul Kalam Azad declared that by the Lucknow Pact they (Moslems) had sold away their interests. Their existing small majority in Bengal and the Punjab was only the census figure, but the Delhi proposals gave them for the first time five provinces (Sind Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan) containing a real overwhelming Moslem majority. If Moslems did not recognise this great step they were not fit to live. There would now be nine Hindu provinces against five Moslem provinces and whatever treatment the Hindus accorded in nine provinces would be accorded by Muslims to Hindus of the five provinces. Was not this a great gain? Was not a new weapon gained for the assertion of Moslem rights?"

BLIND MAN'S BLUFF.

Is this unity or armed neutrality? Does the Congress want to forge weapons for the Moslems on one side and the Hindus on the other so that they may go on perpetually fighting and breaking each other's heads? Is this nationalism and should not the Hindu Mahasabha be really congratulated for its determined and patriotic opposition to such rank communalism? The fact unfortunately is that the Congress leaders have in their weak moments allowed themselves to be drawn into needless competition with that astute politician, Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, who is a past master in the game of what is called Blind Man's Bluff. He artfully challenged the Congress to produce an agreed constitution of all parties and communities in India and here are the Congress leaders who now find themselves in a big hole. Is it true generalship to be allowed to be drawn in to give battle to the enemy on the ground carefully chosen by him? I can say no more.

As for the Pioneer's scheme of a Viceroy's Commission. I may say that no commission of any kind whatsoever will be acceptable to the Congressmen and the Hindus which has not got by Royal warrant equality of status and power with the present Simon Commission.

NOT COMMUNAL AT ALL.

Now as to the alleged communalism of the Hindu Mahasabha, I have no hesitation in saying that the allegation has no truth whatsoever and is clearly mischievous. The Mahasabha takes its politics from the Congress but will not give up its right to differ from it in its loyalty to pure unalloyed nationalism when the Congress goes astray from its national path to placate the Moslems. Thus in politics the outlook of the Mahasabha is absolutely national and looks down upon sordid communalism with the contempt it deserves. But at the same time the Mahasabha is essentially communal so far as the domestic problems of the Hindu community are concerned. It believes that the problems of intercaste unity and removal of untouchability, i.e. in a word Hindu Sangathan, are solely its own concern and therefore does not tolerate the interference of a purely political organisation of all creeds and communities of India like the Congress in these its domestic affairs. From this point of view, I congratulate the Maharashtra Provincial Political Conference on having clearly enunciated the principle of complete divorce of politics from religion and what is more on having acted up to it. Of late years, Hindu society has received, such a hammering that it is thoroughly awakened, and I believe that if this hammering continues for a few years more the Hindu society will be changed beyond recognition of its present faults. Intensive propaganda is being carried on for the entire removal of untouchability and for bringing about organic unity in the caste ridden society of the Hindus. In the meantime, the non-Brahmin controversy can be stilled by the Brahmins announcing if need be, that they will not compete with the non-Brahmins for election to any of the Legislatures, provided the non-Brahmins stand for national as opposed to communal politics. Thus there is no need for fresh misunderstanding. Let us forget and forgive each other and be united for the common cause.—A. P.

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19 PERSONS KILLED

HAVOC OF FIRE ON STEAMER

LONDON, May 22.

Moscow.—Nineteen persons perished in a fire on the stiamer "Leo Tolstoi" proceeding from Dniepropetrovsk to Kieff.—Reuter.

PALANPUR NAWAB'S VISIT TO EUROPE

FAREWELL GARDEN PARTY

(From A Correspondent.)
PALANPUR, May 22..

A garden party was held to-day at the Emperor George the Fifth Club by the Hindu and Mahomedan subjects of Palanpur in honour of (their benevolent and kind ruler) His Highness the Nawab (Sahib Bahadur) who is proceeding this week to England as a member of the Indian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations. Leaders of both the communities spoke in eloquent terms of the brilliant achievements of His Highness and wished him bon voyage and safe return home. In his reply His Highness remarked that he was greatly pleased to find the two halves of his State strongly united and hoped that the unity will remain for ever as upon it alone depended the progress of the country.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: GEMINI.

If to-day is your birthday you believe in either kill or cure principle—no half-way house of lingering between the two conditions. You go through fire and water to show what sort of fire your anatomy is capable of producing—either by spontaneous combustion or by busy bodies' ignition of the spark that makes you all ablaze. But dangers will have their own sweet rewards. There will be scores of Desdemonas who will give you their all for the dangers that you will bravely pass. You will select one to your taste, regardless of caste, colour, creed or age. The signs denote you will cast your lot with one who is not only a few years older in age but about half a foot taller in stature. For you believe that it's all bunkum about wives having to be younger than their husbands. The only thing, according to your philosophy, that matters is whether you are suitable to her not caring for a little jump or standing on your tip-toe in your osculatory efforts while walking. Everything will pass off smoothly in the beginning, but after the nine days' wonder of the honeymoon you will find that the glorious moonshine of your courting days when poplars swayed and birds twittered and sang sweet songs proves a moonshine soon after! When she is in her true colour, "by Jove," even though you can subdue an African lion staring at you with his ferocious eyes, you will cower (like a puppy before a bull-dog) beneath the whip-lash of those bewitching eyes you only lately adored (but will soon heartily abhor,)! When the grey mare is the better horse, the matrimonial stakes race of a man is hopelessly lost! The only chance then for him will be (if any) in the other world—if he believes in regeneration.

ELIMINATING COMPETITION

AMERICAN RUBBER MANUFACTURERS COMBINE

LONDON, May 24.

New York.—A group of leading American rubber manufacturers have formed an organisation called the Rubber Institute with the object of putting rubber industry on a sound economic basis and to eliminate unsound competition. General Andrews, the former chief of the Prohibition Enforcement Service has been appointed Director-General of the new organisation.—Reuter.

MADRAS RIOTS INQUIRY.

FORECAST OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MADRAS, May 22.

According to a forecast published by the "Madras Mail" from its Ootacamund correspondent, the findings of the Congess Enquiry Committee into the riots on the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Madras, include a condemnation of police "apathy" and a testimony as to the success of the boycott of the Commission. The Police are found to have been guilty of not making adequate provision for the preservation of peace.—A. P.

HOLLAND TO MEET INDIA

FINALS ON SATURDAY

LONDON, May 23.

Amsterdam.—In the Hockey match, Holland drew with Spain each scoring one goal. Holland meets India at Saturday's final, having one point more than Germany.—Reuter.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAH STRUGGLE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

years is, to say the least, uneconomic, unscientific, not to say inequitable and unjustifiable. In section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code provision is specifically made that in revising assessments regard shall be had to the profits of agriculture, and in the proviso of the section it is provided that if any improvement is made by the holder at his cost and the profits of agriculture consequently increased, such increase in the profits shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessment. This section with its proviso distinctly means that if it is not proved that there is an increase in the profits of agriculture which is not due to the improvements made by the cultivator's labour, skill and cost, no increase shall be made at the time of the next revision.

VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

Now the increase in the profits can arise from two sources, viz., increase in the yield of land and rise in the prices of crops. Of these two, increase in the yield of the land cannot be taken into account under the proviso to Sec. 107, for it is caused "by and at the cost of the holder." And in considering the rise in prices for the purpose of determining the 'profits' of agriculture, corresponding increase in the cost of cultivation ought to be taken into account. Yet, in spite of the prices remaining stable during the years 1865-1895, there was an enhancement of assessment in the majority of talukas of the district at the first revision and in the Taluka of Bardoli it was nearly 9 per cent. This is possible only because the subject of land revenue is not under the control of the Legislative Council, but is controlled by the Revenue Department. Even the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms had remarked that it was not proper that such a large source of State revenue should remain under the control of the executive and an unconscionable increase in revenue in India should be put under the control of law. Supported by this recommendation Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Member for Nasik, brought a resolution in the Council, upon which the Bombay Government appointed a committee of inquiry in 1926 which recommended the amendment of law. The amendment on the lines of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee and the Council Committee is not made till now, and now that the second revision settlement is complete and an unconsciously increase in revenue is assured for a period of thirty years more, a Bill is brought in the Council, not for placing land-revenue under the control of the Council, but simply to make the land revenue collection easy and automatic. By the proposed amendment it is now sought to fix assessment on rental value to be deduced from rents paid in open competition during the five years immediately preceding the revision settlement according to the report of the official members of the 1926 Committee. This is a vicious principle, this fixing of assessment on rental value. Especially is it so in India where the State is the greatest landlord, so that its interests lie in the increase of rents, when in other countries, the State makes it its duty to control rents.

WOES OF THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Sixty years have elapsed since the inception of the revenue assessment system, and during those sixty years much water has flowed under the bridges. The farmer of 1928 has not remained the farmer of 1865 and with the general awakening the farmer has also awakened to his rights and liabilities. He has now come to understand that what the State is entitled to, is a share in the profits of land. His demand, therefore, is that Government's share, that is, assessment should be fixed on the actual net profits accruing from agricultural industry. His position is that his industry is deteriorating, it hardly leaves more than a bare margin of subsistence, that he and the members of his family have to engage themselves in other kinds of labour for their maintenance, that even then he cannot make the two ends meet, that he is losing his stamina and is deteriorating in physique along with his land, that while the Government shows so much solicitude for the physical necessities and comforts of industrial labourers by enacting laws restricting their hours of labour, compelling the employers to make provision for better housing, medical attendance and treatment and for their maintenance during sickness or disabledness and in many other ways takes care to see that their standard of living is raised, its revenue assessment policy is such as makes the ryot sink lower and lower so that his standard of living is reduced to semi-starvation point. He therefore earnestly prays to Government that a thorough inquiry should be made in the conditions of agriculture and agricultural labour before making any enhancement at this revision settlement.

MAKE-BELIEVE ENQUIRY.

But the case of Bardoli has another aspect also. Whatever may be the Revenue system of Government, the people of Bardoli maintain that the inquiry that is alleged to have been made by Mr. Jayakar, the Assistant Settlement Officer, was, at best, a make-believe inquiry, a superficial and a perfunctory one, that the ryots were not even informed of the inquiry to take place, that the so-called inquiry into the agricultural conditions of about 200 villages was completed in about six months—a physical impossibility—that leases were not examined that the basis upon which Mr. Jayakar made his recommendations was not accepted but overruled by Mr. Anderson, that Mr. Anderson held no inquiry and made his recommendations to Government from Poona, some 300 miles from Bardoli, on the basis of rentals, which according to his own remarks were not examined as they should have been by the Assistant Settlement Officer, and on the strength of his knowledge about the Taluka during his collectorship some fifteen years ago.

On all these grounds the simple prayer of the ryots is that a thorough and impartial inquiry by a Committee of officials and non-officials should be made and that they would pay even higher enhancements if it was found as a result of the inquiry that they could pay the enhanced assessment. Will any one consider this prayer unreasonable? But the Government turns a deaf ear to this just prayer and the result is the Bardoli imbroglio.

VICEROY LETTER TO PRINCES

(Continued from Page 6.)

with ruling powers he said: "Irksome restrictions on the exercise of sovereign powers are apt to chafe and irritate a proud and sensitive spirit with results disastrous not only to the Ruler and his people but also to the Empire at large. We have therefore made it our aim. to show by every means that we trust them as helpers and colleagues in the great task of Imperial rule, and so to foster in them a spirit of responsibility and pride in their work which no external supervision can provide."

But this great aim of Lord Hardinge was not destined to be maintained, and Lord Reading one fine morning startled these "helpers" and "colleagues" by telling them in the plainest terms that they were but the slaves of the suzerain Power. Does Lord Irwin now mean to proceed from whence Lord Reading left?

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WALL OF HOUSE COLLAPSES

PLIGHT OF MADANPURA RESIDENTS

The residents of a four-storied building in Ghelabhai Street, Madanpura were rudely roused from their slumbers on Tuesday night when a large portion of the wall all of a sudden collapsed. An alarm was raised, and the fire brigades appeared on the scene. Fortunately, it was found that nobody was hurt. The building was chiefly occupied by weavers, and was owned by Haji Ismail Mahomed Aga.

WISHING BON-VOYAGE TO MRS. IRANI,

To wish a bon-voyage to Mrs. Khorshedbanoo J. Irani, a dinner was given on Tuesday by Her Highness the Chingoo Maharani Scindia of Gwalior at her palace "Samudra Mahal" at Dorli, and among the guests present were, Mr. Sampatrao Gaekwar, Begum of Zanzira, Atia Begum, Mr. Hajee Bar-at-Law, Mrs. Hajee, Dr. Rao, all the members of the Council of Her Highness' State General and Mrs. Rajaram Rajwade, etc. The palace was specially decorated for the purpose, and after giving justice to a sumptuous dinner and various entertainments provided, the guests dispersed late at night.

Nature meant all women to be beautiful

In complexion at least Nature meant us all to be beautiful. Every night while we sleep Nature meant our complexions to be renewed and refreshed because she meant the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out and dried by exposure and give place to the clear, young skin which is always growing underneath.

That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

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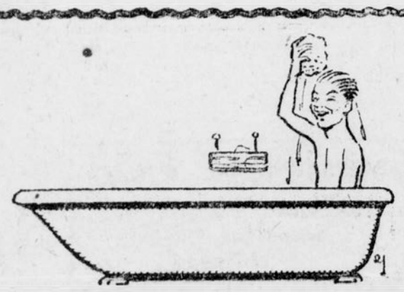

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Bombay Chronicle

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FORFEITURE NOTICES IN PEN

OBJECTIONABLE TACTICS

PEOPLE'S UNFLINCHING DETERMINATION

PEN, May 20.

Since the beginning of May, the No-tax campaign in Alibag and Pen has been in full swing. it has now attracted attention because petty officials have started the game of persecuting the landholders who have embarked upon a determined campaign of resistance. Events in Pen taluka are particularly noteworthy. Forfeitures are now the order of the day. Forfeitures without notices, absence of Police Patels at the time of forfeiture, absence of a proper panchnama of the forfeited property, refusal to pass a regular receipt for the property confiscated and indulgence in unnecessarily bitter language on the part of petty officers while on duty are some of the very objectionable and unseemly features of the Alibag-Pen No-tax episode.

TYPICAL INSTANCES.

At Vavosi, while attaching the property of Seth Fulchand, the Japti officer insisted on confiscating the brass lamp, called Samai, which is considered sacrosanct by religious Jains, when Seth Fulchand was willing to give over anything else. The Seth showed a wonderful spirit of Gandhian Satyagraha, when he fell on his keenes and requested them to take anything else but that article. The officers would not pay any heed. At last, the Seth demanded a receipt which also they would not pass.

At the house Mr. Babu Rao Tilak, a marriage party was about to start for another place and Japti officers wanted to take charge of the laden bullock-carts. The same procedure was repeated at Mr. Dannu Anna Tilak's place. At the house Mr. Ragopant Tilak, the Japti officer, the honest dog of that gentleman would not stand the nonsense of the Japti officer, for when he caught hold of Mr. Rangopant by the arm, the dog attacked the officer. He was spared only because the dog was tied down to a post. At Nathlal Bhave's shop, the Japti officer confiscated some material which was already sold to a customer.

ONE SOLITARY BACK-SLIDER.

At Nagothna, a few people have kept one rupee unpaid and there also confiscation is proceeding, irregularities as at Pen being a notable feature. When Mr. D. L. Nene's property consisting only of a wooden bench came to be auctioned, a solitary person was present to bid, who, it is reported, was put up for the unseemly job. Similar things are taking place in Alibag taluka, but officers there are behaving in a much better way and the credit is willingly given by the people to the popular Mamlatdar of Alibag. "Kolaba-Samachar" after referring to some of these incidents refers to the Bardoli campaign and the Gujarat M.L.C.'s resignations and calls upon Mr. Atavne, the member for Kolaba, to resign and seek re-election on the issue of increment in assessment.

THE COMING BAKRI ID.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AT DELHI.

POONA, May 22.

As a precautionary measure against a breach of the peace on the occasion of Bakri Id Mr. William Christie, Deputy Commissioner, has promulgated an order to-day under Section 144 C. P. C. regulating arrangements with regard to sale and sacrifice of horned cattle other than sheep and goats within the limits of Delhi, New Delhi, Civil Lines and the Fort Notified Areas. The order prohibits the slaughter of horned cattle at any place other than the slaughter house. Parading, public exposure for sale and purchase or otherwise, of horned cattle at any place within the sacrifice limits, except at the slaughter house, are also forbidden. Many parts of the City are prohibited areas and out of bounds for keeping and taking out sacrificial cows in or from other areas.—A. P.

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PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist.
Ellore, West Godavari District.

NOT TO GO ON STRIKE

RAILWAY WORKERS' DECISION

AGENT'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED

A mass meeting of the railway workers of G. I. P. Railway Union assembled at Matunga on Wednesday evening to consider the present situation created by the refusal of the Agent to appoint a Joint Board of Enquiry consisting of Railway and Union officials. The Managing Committee of the Union had unanimously resolved to strike and appointed a Strike Council to carry on the strike plan. Mr. Jhabvala who presided advised the men not to go on strike, but to accept the proposal of the Agent to appoint a special officer for three months. The meeting passed the following resolutions unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS.

This meeting of railway workers while heartily agreeing with the general principles underlying the decision of the Managing Committee accepts the offer of the Agent to recognise the Union on the conditions proposed by him in his memorandum of the 16ht instant with the proviso that the Special Officer shall be appointed by the management to look into and to satisfy all the grievances represented through the Union and that this appointment should be given a trial for three months.

This meeting expreses its deep dissatisfaction at the Agent's postponing consideration of the following demands of the workers submitted to him some time ago and requests him that now that the Union is recognised he will soon look into the matter of these demands:

(1). Medical examination should be cancelled. (2) Leave for all gazetted officers should be given with pay. (3) Legitimate increase of the workers who have been blocked on Rs. 41, Rs. 60 and Rs. 74 for the last several years would be given, and (4). Minimum living wage should be Rs. 30.

SPECIAL OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED

RAILWAY BOARD'S SANCTION

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood the Railway Board has agreed to the proposal of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway for the appointment of a Special Officer to hear the grievances of workmen. Most likely the officer to be selected will be one who is already in service and possesses workshop experience. So far as the men's grievances are concerned, he will be a liaison officer between the men and the railway administration. There is likelihood, that if the proposed experiment proves successful, a similar appointment will be made in the workshops of other railways in India.—A. P.

A SUCCESSFUL VILLAGE PANCHAYAT.

WATER-WORKS AND ENGLISH CLASSES.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGOTHNA (Dist. Kolaba), May 22.

Although the Village Panchayat Act is progressive enough and has been in force for the last few years in this Presidency, the village panchayats are not a very popular feature in the Districts. But such of them as are working may at last prove the utility of these self-governing bodies. The Panchayat of Nagothna which has been working for the last two years may be regarded as doing its work well, if casual remarks made by Local Board and Government officers and the summary of actual work given below are any indications.

The average income, including the budget figures for 1928-29, of this Panchayat are about Rs. 1,500 and average expenditure, nearly the same, the principal heads of income being house-tax. An important scheme of water-supply has been prepared and submitted by the Panchayat to the Local Board and it has now met with the approval of the District Local Board as well as other Government officers including the Sanitary Engineer. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 34,000, one-third of which is to be contributed by the public and two-thirds are expected to be contributed by Government from grants specially set apart for water-works all over the Presidency.

The Panchayat has also prepared a scheme for starting the first three English standards in the local primary schools. The Local Board has sanctioned this also. From June these classes will be started. The people regard this as a great convenience as they would no longer be required to send away their children for education at a tender age.

The workshops at Lillooah have not yet opened but men are expected to turn up for work on Monday.—A. P.

The next session of the Bihar Legislative Council commences at Ranchi on the 16th August. It is understood that the Government will bring a resolution for the formation of a Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission.—A. P.

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ISLAM: RELIGION OF TOLERANCE.

COW PROTECTION UNDER THE MOGHULS

THE MAHOMMEDAN STANDPOINT.

Bangalore, May 23.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting Mr. Hamid Ali, Bar-at-Law, of Madras, supported the movement for cow protection. Discussing the question from the Muhammadan standpoint, he quoted authorities from the Moghul Emperors like Babar, Humayun, Akbar and Aurangzeb who had prohibited cow slaughter. In China, Emperor Yung Shiang, who was a Buddhist, prohibited cow slaughter as early as 1781. The speaker also referred to the recent records published by Mr. Galletie, I.C.S., showing that Hyder Ali had also adopted similar measures in his time.

He then drew attention to modern regulations in this regard in Afghanistan and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Kashmir and, concluded with the observation that every letter of the Koran and Islamic teachings laid stress on the need for kindness to animals

"If Islam is interpreted as it is being interpreted now in Turkey and Afghanistan," he said, "it is certainly a religion of tolerance-kindness and peace"; otherwise, he feared, it would no longer serve as a progresive institution.

Artistic prints of the edicts issued by H. M. the King of Afghanistan, prohibiting cow slaughter, were then distributed at the meeting.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

PARTY PROTESTS AGAINST ABSENCE FROM INDIA

The Simla correspondent of the "States man" writes:—

Private advices from Allahabad show that Pandit Motilal Nehru has provisionally booked his passage to England from where he will go on to Canada as a member of the Empire Parliamentary delegation. Recently, when there were protests both from the party's rank and file and in the Press against his going to foreign countries at a time when his services are required in India to see that the boycott cordon is not broken during the summer, he very nearly accepted the advice and even put himself at the head of the All-India Boycott Committee but if his present plans mature he will sail some time in June and join his colleagues of the delegation in Canada. Everything, however, depends on the trend of proceedings at the All-Parties Conference which he is attending in Bombay, and if he finds that the boycott atmosphere will continue undiminished in his absence, he is likely to hasten his departure. Westward, so that he can participate in the functions at Canada and return to India in time for the Assembly session, which will be held a month before the return of the Simon Commission for the inquiry stage.

A statement was recently made in the Press that Pandit Motilal may visit Afghanistan towards the end of the summer, and it is therefore likely that on his return journey, if time permits, he may make a brief halt in Kabul, probably as a guest of the King of Afghanistan. Everything, however, depends on the kind of advice he receives from his party.

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AND "HAMDARD"

AN INDIAN PRINCE'S GENEROSITY

Under the heading "Farewell" Maulana Mahomed Ali has written a long article in the "Hamdard" of the 20th instant on the occasion of laying down his editorship of that paper.

The Maulana gives the history of the financial troubles, extending over a period of three years which, coupled with his failing health, led him to his original decision of stopping the paper. His appeals for funds did not evoke a response sufficient to wipe off the debts incurred, in connection with the "Hamdard," nor did they bring enough subscribers to make good the deficits that were mounting up month by month. The Maulana complaining of the indifference of the public and its ever and quick changing political temper quotes his previous appeal ". . . Formerly I used to assist them (the public) a little and subscribe to funds according to my ability. With the "pen" and the "legs" however, I helped them with the enthusiasm of a mad man so much so that I got badly involved in debts and bade good-bye to my health. . . . Now I close the "Hamdard" I shall not be able to comply with demands for visits outside Delhi. I am compelled to stop the service that I used to render to the country and the nation, with the "pen" and he "legs." Still I will do whatever is possible with "talk."

Recently the Maulana received on the same day two letters, one from Maulana Abdul Majid, B.A., of Daryabad asking him to allow a committee to take over the management of the paper and try to set right its finances. The other, which came as a complete surprise, was from a Hindu Prince whom he had met only once or twice, urging him to go to Europe and consult his own Doctor. On his insistence and the advice of friends the Maulana has accepted this offer. Apropos of this he says: "From to-day my name will not appear as the Editor of the "Hamdard." Now I take leave of my readers, my country and my nation; the futue is in the hands of God. At this moment there is "Farewell" on my tongue, a pain in my heart and a few tears in my eyes. I request my sisters and brothers to pray to God for my physical and spiritual health. They should also not forget this new benefactor of mine, whom God has made His instrument for getting back my lost health. He has not charged me with any business of his own, of his State or of States in general. He is only sending me to a London doctor to go through a starvation treatment for diabetes. Contrary to this, whatever appears in the Press, is, as usual, entirely wrong." As for the "Hamdard" the Maulana, although a little pessimistic, has acceded to the demand of Maulanas Abdul Majid and Zafrulmulk to let it continue under their management and "if they do desire that my resignation from this old service be not accepted, well, let me be granted, at least a leave of absence."

WIDE-SPREAD DISCONTENT IN SHEKHAWATI

DEPUTATION WAITS ON JAIPUR CABINET

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, May 23.

Within the State of Jaipur thers is a territory known as Shekhawati which is held by a vast number of Mamlaguzars known as Thakurs. Recently those Thakurs have formed a committee under the presidentship of Mr. Carrol, a European officer of the Khetri Thikana and are trying to build up an inland customs cordon of their own for imposing exorbitant duties. These new taxes have given rise to a wide-spread discontent amongst the peaceful subjects of Shekhwati who have refused to pay these taxes and have made a representation to the Jaipur State questioning the very right of the Thakurs to impose any customs duty. The Jaipur State is at present being administered by a Cabinet and a deputation of the public led by Babu Baijnath Prasad Dewra, Devibax Sarraf and Pandit Harischandra Sharma, Vakil, waited upon the Finance Member of the Cabinet, Mr. Amarnath Atal who gave a very patient and careful hearing.

To alleviate the present discontent the Council of the State has ordered the release of all goods lying at the Jhunjhunu Railway Station on payment of the old nominal cesses on the understanding that the traders will pay such further duties as may be sanctioned by the Council for the purposes of Municipal improvement of the town. It has been further decided that all other Thakurs are to maintain the *status quo* till the final decision of the matter.

FUNDS FOR NEWSPAPER VENTURE

MUSLIM LEADERS APPEAL RECEIVE GOOD RESPONSE AT FYZABAD

(From a Correspondent.)

FYZABAD, May 22.

A depuation consisting of the Hon'ble Raja Nawabali Chowdhri Mohammad Ali Md. Mohammad Nasim and headed by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad reached Fyzabad on the 20th at 10 a.m. by the Dehra express. Platform was overcrowded by public and when members alighted flowers were showered on them.

An at Home to meet the Maharaja was given by the Raja of Pirpur at 8 p.m. Well attended public meeting was held on the Forbs school ground. Speeches were delivered by members and the Maharaja and an appeal to buy shares of the Lucknow Capital Ltd. and to help the organisers to start paper immediately was made. The response given by the Musalmans of Fyzabad is appreciable. Shares valuing over 16,000 were sold the announcement of which was made by Khan Bahadur Mahboob Hussain Khan. Raja Syed Tawakkulhussain Khanbahadur and Raja Syed Mohammed Mahdi purchased shares valuing 5,000 each. Raja Mohammedyasin Ali Khan purchased shares valuing 1,000. Shares valuing more than 5,000 were purchased by others.

The deputation left Fyzabad by the night train.

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And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

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Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATTLETON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL

BANGALORE LADIES MEETING

BANGALORE, May 23.

At a well-attended meeting of the ladies of Bangalore convened by Lady Puttanna Chetty, President of the Sarada Stri Samaj, it was unanimously resolved to support Rai Sahab Harbilas Sarda's Bill relating to child marriages. Another resolution was also adopted to the effect that the age limits mentioned in the Bill were not sufficient and that marriages should not be held before the age of 16 in the case of girls and 21 in the case of boys. Several members of the gathering spoke in support of the resolutions.—A. P.

MANGAL PRASAD PRIZE

TO BE AWARDED TO MR. V. HARI

BENARES, May 23.

Mr. Viyogi Hari will be the recipient of the Mangalprasad Prize of Rs. 1,200 for his book, "Vir Satsai" on the occasion of the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. This prize awarded every year to the author of the best book in Hindi published during that year.—A. P.

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NEXT BRITISH ELECTIONS.

RESURRECTION OF LIBERAL PARTY?

TORIES DOOMED TO FAIL.

A POLITICAL METEOROLOGIST'S READING.

Sir Robert Donald in an article in "The Weekly Dispatch" on "Who will win next elections?" suggests that if the by-elections are an indication the result of the next general elections would be catastrophic to Tories, Labour would secure an independent majority while the Liberal would double their strength.

The most trustworthy data upon which the result of the next general election, which may take place within fifteen months from now, can be forecast are by-election.

There has been an exceptionally heavy crop of by-elections. Contests have been spread all over the country from Land's End to Renfrew, on the Clyde; from east to west, Hull to Lancaster; in rural constituencies like Bosworth, Buckrose, and Galloway; in smaller industrial towns like Northampton, Middlesbrough, Darlington, Hanley, and Chelmsford; in county towns like Canterbury and Bury St. Edmunds; in cities like Bristol; in mining centres like Walsend; in seaside resorts like South end and Eastbourne; in metropolitan constituencies as varied as Hammersmith and Southwark; and in the suburban dormitories of Ilford and East Ham.

POLL IN MINIATURE.

It would be impossible to select a combination of constituencies which represented greater diversity of interests, of life, and industry. The contests which took place constitute a general election in miniature; an epitome of the nation.

The same outstanding features characterise almost all the results: sweeping reductions of the Conservative vote—not by hundreds, but by many thousands—and a corresponding increase, with some exceptions, for Labour and Liberals. The parties emerged from the miniature general election with the following results:—

	Seats. Gained.	Lost.	Retained.
Conservative ...	1 ...	10 ...	22
Liberal	4 ...	2 ...	3
Labour	8 ...	1 ...	6

There were 44 vacancies. The Government held 33 seats; they lost on balance nearly a third—a result which, if it reflects the trend of public opinion, would be catastrophic at a general election. Labour if it kept up the same proportion of gains would come in with an independent majority. The Liberals would on the basis of these figures double their strength.

The tripartite contests again favoured the Government; in straight fights they would have lost half a dozen more seats.

Let us see now how this miniature election, with one unopposed Conservative return, shows up in membership and votes:

	Conservative.	Liberal.	Labour.
Members ...	23	7	14
Aggregate poll ...	458,254	327,329	402,701

These figures mean that while the Conservatives have more members they have more than 60 per cent. fewer votes.

Seats vacated were in many cases unduly favourable to the Government. Members were chosen for office or for elevation to the House of Lords in the belief that they held safe seats. The slump in the Government majorities was enormous. In Lancaster, presumed to be a safe seat, it was 6,000 in Ilford 10,000, in Lambeth 4,500, Linlithgow 5,500, Hanley 5,369.

It is assumed that, with the prospect of more three-cornered fights, the results will be more favourable for the Government. There is no sound basis for this.

LIBERALS' CHANCE.

Liberals were the chief victims of three-cornered fights in 1924. The Conservatives were minority members in more than 70 constituencies, and several Labour members scrapped in with the skin of their teeth.

The results of the by-elections suggested that Liberals stand as good a chance of winning in tripartite fights in the future as the other two parties. The Liberal Party is the one to be watched, as upon its prospects the fortunes of the other two parties will depend.

Results of 1924 are no gauge for measuring the next election. At that time the Liberal Party was under divided leadership. A section of the party was disaffected because the Liberals had put Labour in office unconditionally, another smaller section were equally dissatisfied because Liberals had turned Labour out.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

The rank and file had lost confidence. Hundreds of local associations had ceased to exist. There was a lamentable shortage of candidates and also a depleted campaign fund.

Conditions are altogether different today. The party is in good fighting trim. It has already as many candidates selected or in view as it ran in 1924. There are good prospects that Liberals will put up 500 candidates. There is money in the till and new life and energy in the organisations.

The absence of local organisations is responsible for the small Liberal poll when unexpected vacancies occur, as in Hanley.

With growing enthusiasm and increasing confidence, the internal differences within the party, of which one hears such a lot from people who know nothing about them, or who wish to promote them, will vanish like snow before spring sunshine.

There are fundamental differences on principle inside the Labour Party, while divergencies on questions of principle also disturb the Conservatives.

The attacking parties have tactical advantage at elections when they have a good case. Up to now the Government has given its opponents plenty of material. By-elections are irrefutable proof that it has lost popularity; it has still a year and a half during which to regain ground. Its organisation machinery is understood to be more efficient than it has ever been. At the same time the organisers and leaders do not expect to repeat their triumph of 1924.

The Conservatives at the last election held 415 seats—an absolute majority of 215 over all other parties, Labour Liberal and Independent . At the 1923 election they held 258 seats; 99 fewer than the combined Opposition.

A FORECAST.

I do not suggest that the Government will lose in the same proportion at the general inquest of the nation as at the by-elections, but the political barometer points to the loss of about the same number of seats which they gained in 1924—namely, 157. How are we going to allocate these seats?

Forecasting the distribution from the by-elections, the trend of events, and the relative prospects of parties at the present time, I suggest that about 100 will go to Labour and the balance to Liberals, making the parties, on this calculation, approximately:

Conservatives	258
Labour	252
Liberal	39

This forecast only assumes that Liberals will win seats from the Conservatives; they will also win some from Labour, while Labour has little scope for displacing Liberals.

ADVERSE TO LABOUR.

Seats held by National Liberals, returned by Conservative votes, will be lost, but, on balance, I would give the Liberals about 120—a readjustment which works out:

Conservatives	258
Labour	222
Liberal	120

The political meteorologist has other symptoms to take into account before arriving at a final reading of the situation.

Weak factors beset Labour. The general strike reacted against the party, and the Trade Union Act handicaps it in raising campaign funds. By-elections reflected the effect of these adverse elements.

In 1927 Labour made no headway. It won one election and lost one. This year it won Northampton and Linlithgow, both formerly Labour seats, but, with two exceptions, its polls did not show any appreciable increase.

HOLDING THE BALANCE.

To speculate on what will be the effect of the Government's continued record in fifteen months' time, on the smash up of party values by the Equal Franchise (Flappers' Vote) Bill, or by the introduction of some measure which would awaken enthusiasm and enable speakers to sway multitudes, or effect a quick turn-over of votes, as did the Zinoviev letter—all these things are beyond the scope of this deductive article, based upon what has happened or is surely indicated.

I repeat, however, that the key to the fortunes and fate of the two other parties is in the hands of the resurrected Liberals and depends on the unity of their command, the efficiency of their organisation and the consolidation of their rank and file.

I conceive possible circumstances which would give Liberals a larger representation in the next House. In any case, they are certain to hold the balance.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

CLERK AND CLERKDOM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Education is credited with the merit of awakening one to a sense of the wrong and the injustice he is labouring under. True perhaps of the lilies of the world. But is quite the other way among those who toil and spin. Making a broad division of the uneducated and educated worker as labourer and clerk, it is well-known how the former makes things hum till he gets redress if there is a grievance. His educated counterpart on the other hand merely bows down his head with fatalistic philosophy, leaving to destiny to work it out. While secretly envying and admiring the sense of independence and self-respect of a labourer, the clery is hard to put it, to assume a supercilious air of superiority and talk drivel about discipline and responsibilities incumbent on the educated. This self-delusion holds such a sway over him that he sinks to the inertia of a carcase, insensible to insults and injuries. When a Burra Sab takes him by the scruff in the life and shouts "Get out! you—Kala Admi," he slinks out backwards with an apologetic smile, salaaming low in acknowledgment of the correction. Protest? Perish the thought. And among clerks the Government clerk is the last word in abasement.

More as a matter of form than to stand solidly for their rights, these people too are allowed to organise into associations, thanks, to article 426 of the Peace Treaty. This article it was that gave birth to that abortion, "The All-India Civil and Postal Accounts Association." A purdah affair even shy of an outsider on its presidential gadi. When someone suggested the idea his hearers looked horrified as if that rabid revolutionary had proposed to blow up the office.

This famous association held its 7th sitting in C. J. Hall last Saturday and Sunday. A board with its lengthy name in full announced the event to an indifferent public. Another in big letters blinked a "welcome" from above the entrance. Inside assembled a sorry gang of narrow-chested anaemic dyspeptics, sour discontent having long established its domicile on their gloom cast features. Hailed they from all corners of India and Burma incurring a heavy expenditure they could ill afford.

A Superintendent-grand synomym for Head-Clerk directed the deliberations. It was piteous to see him and the members of the executive making laborious attempts to look at their ease from the unaccustomed seats of honour on the dais, in the midst of the Accountant-General and his assistants. The Chairman of the Reception Committee then read though his speech from a tremulous manuscript gripped in shaky hands. The audience sat in listless apathy. So proceeded the funeral function.

With sedulous care the subjects committee had sieved the resolutions releasing only such as would not send the boss to a huff. These were then put to vote and carried and finally submitted to the Auditor-General only to hear imperious 'Nos' flung down from the Olympian heights of Simla or Delhi, as every one knows from past experience.

This grandiose and costly tomfoolery is staged year after year, now in one province, now in another and would have evoked merriment, but for the despair which goads them on to play the fool; despair to see death stalking with claws outstretched to reap his harvest of consumptives from among the under-fed ill-clad families, huddled up in congested Black Hole of tenements.

The petitions persistenty rejected cannot by any flight of exaggeration be called extravagant. That they emanate from clerks, is itsal a guarantee of modesty and legitimacy. But the wolf need not enter into the pros and cons with the lamb.

No kindly public benefactor, no nationalist, not even a Swarajist would care to cast a glance in the direction of this long suffering community. On the contrary they are looked down upon as traitors in the enemy's camp. In the bustle and hurry of a hectic life these good souls have no time to think, that it is not for the very love of it that people rush to offices to get drafted as galley-slaves. Hobson makes the choice for them.

Thus destitute and disowned by their own countrymen, they drag on a miserable existence, left to the tender mercies of bullying bureaucrats. And after thirty years if any survives the purgatory he hobbles home, to curl down and die, more often than not, leaving a widow and a number of orphans to their own devices,—Your, etc.

QUILL DRIVER.

GLEANINGS FROM BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, May 3.

The following summing-up of current events is fallen from varied sources, Tory, Liberal and Labour; such as the "Morning Post" and the "Tealegraph," the "Daily Herald" or the "Daily News" and "Westminster."

HYDE PARK ON MAY DAY.

The "Morning Post" prints the anticipated satires on the May Day Labour celebration in London.

Thousands of disciples of Moscow met on the Embankment yesterday afternoon, and marched to Hyde Park, where a few of them listened to soap-box orators for several hours.

The procession was picturesque, and the brilliantly-coloured banners almost warlike, but when most of the Red Army reached the open space in the Park they preferred to sit on the grass rather than listen for any length of time to Mr. Saklatvala and his colleagues."

The "Daily Herald" does more justice to the imposing gathering. It says:—

Audiences were addressed from a number of platforms by Mr. A. J. Cook, Mr. A. Gossip, Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P., Mr. Tom Mann and others.

The resolution, submitted from each platform, attacked at some length the Labour Party and the General Council of the T. U. C., in relation to the conversations with the employers..

The Labour Party was also assailed for its policy regarding Communists, and an attack was made on the Party for co-operating with the Simon Commission by nominating two members to serve on it.

Strong criticism was made by Mr. Cook on the action of Labour and trade union leaders in meeting the employers "to discuss industrial peace."

Mr. W. Hannington did not agree that May Day should be made a national holiday. He referred to a suggestion on these lines in the "Daily Herald" yesterday, adding that "if Capitalism declared it a hiliday the purpose and spirit of May Day would be destroyed."

"We ask you to tear the shell of hypocrisy aside, said Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P., and Mr. Tom Mann related his experiences at length during his visit to China, and said that horrors were still being perpetrated there, while gunboats stood by.

In the view of Mr. A. Gossip, despite the fact that the "Labour Party have sabotaged this demonstration, there ought to be far more people here."

Among those who walked in the procession was Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P.

LOCAL CELEBRATIONS.

Although the majority of Labour's May Day celebrations have been fixed for the week-end, a few local Labour Parties held demonstrations yesterday.

Wolverhampton was among the places where it was decided to hold a demonstration, and here Major C. R. Attlee, one of the two Labour members of the Indian Commission, was the chief speaker.

In a trenchant criticism of the Government's new rating proposals Major Attlee declared that the scheme was doomed to fail because it was really subsidising inefficient private enterprise without laying down any conditions.

The Oxford City Labour Party also celebrated May Day, when an open-air demonstration was held in St. Giles. Mr. J. L. Etty, the prospective Labour candidate, and Mr. Kenneth Lindsay were the chief speakers.

In the evening there was a social gathering and dance in the Carfax Assembly Rooms.

At the opening of a mass meeting at Welwyn Garden City the audience, on the suggestion of Mr. George Dallas, the chairman, stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect to the late Sir Ebenezer Howard.

Mr. Grenfell, M.P., and Councillor Gill, of Abertillery, attended and made a strong appeal for the distressed miners of South Wales.

INDIAN WEEKLY AIR SERVICE.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—

The heads of an agreement have been signed for a regular weekly air service between London and India.

This announcement was made yesterday by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, at the official opening of the new air port at Croydon. The ceremony (as is described on Page Twelve) was performed by Lady Maud Hoare.

In the House of Commons Sir P. Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, mentioned April 1, 1929, as the probable date of the commencement of the service.

Persia has up to the present placed a ban on British machines flying over South Persia. Conversations with the Persian Government are taking place, but other routes, in case the ban is retained, are being explored.

It was learned last night that the most favoured of the routes is through Marseilles, Cairo, and Baghdad. The present service of triple-screw Armstrong Siddeley air liners to Paris would be extended to Marseilles, and the flight across the Mediterranean would be made from there in big all-metal flying-boats carrying fifteen passengers. These would connect at Cairo with the existing Imperial Airways route to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf, which would be extended to Delhi.

LONDON-DELHI IN SEVEN DAYS.

The Secretary for Air dealt with the matter in the course of the speech with which he introduced the Air Estimates to the House of Commons six weeks ago. He then stated that it was hoped to make a beginning with the biggest civil air route in the world—a weekly mail service to India, by which it would be possible to send letters from London to Delhi in seven days, and from London to Calcutta in nine days. The contract with the Imperial Airways Company had been in existence for three or four years, and the Ministry were now in a position to assess the results and to judge of the lessons that experience had taught.

Two lessons, he said, stood out pre-eminently. The first was that our policy should be mainly Imperial, not mainly European. The more Imperial the routes the more likely were we to give the Empire the physical unity we desired. Further, the longer the route the more likely were we to obtain revenue.

The second lesson was that if civil aviation was to become self-supporting, the company that was operating must be in a position to substitute new types for old types of machines at comparatively short intervals. When Imperial Airways started operations the running costs per ton mile for one of their normal aircraft was 4s. 2d. The new types now operating on their routes were costing only 1s. 10d. per ton mile. It seemed clear, therefore, that if the company was in a position to make further changes to newer types it it would be possible to look forward to a time, not too far distant, when civil aviation would be self-supporting, and not subsidised at all.

POISON GAS.

The academic journalists repeat the statements of the powers that be without a note of incredulity or a reference to awkward inconsistencies. For instance, the following appeared in a recent issue of a daily London paper:

Poona, May 21st.—Mr. Prabhekar Hari Khadilkar Editor, "Chabukswar," against whom a notice had been issued to show cause why he should not be prosecuted on the charge of contempt of court in connection with a report of a case against Mr. Navale a merchant of Poona, for alleged kidnapping has expressed regret, if a technical offence has been committed by him. Mr. Asundi, Additional Judge, has discharged the rule in view of regret having been expressed.

BIRKENHEAD AND STRESEMANN

REPORTED REJECTION OF PROPOSALS.

ANTI-SOVIET BLOC

Lord Birkenhead's "private" visit to Berlin and his activities while there still continue to be commented on in the foreign Press, says the "Daily Herald."

The usuallly well-informed Berlin correspondent of the New York "Times" says quite categorically that Lord Birkenhead 'did' propose the formation of an Anglo-Franco-German coalition against Russia.

"He adds that Dr. Stresemann declined the proposal and indicated that Germany's policy towards Russia could not be changed."

The plan put forward he says, is very similar to that which has for a long time been advocated by Dr. Arnold Reehberg, of the German potash syndicate, with whom Lord Birkenhead has recently had conversations in London.

It is believed, he adds, that Lord Birkenhead's proposals had not been approved by Sir Austen Chamberlain or by Mr. Baldwin, but that they represent the views of a section of the Cabinet which includes Mr. Churchill and Sir William Joynson-Hicks.

GERMAN POLICY.

"My friendship with Sir Austen Chamberlain, Britain's Foreign Minister, and with M. Briand, the Foreign Minister of France, is an asset to the foreign policy of the Fatherland," declared Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, in opening the election campaign in his own constituency.

He poured ridicule (says the B.U.P. Munich correspondent) on the idea of a "foreign policy with a loud-speaker."

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